

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 JANUARY 1981

Islamic Conference Summit

Riyadh radio and television carry live the opening of the Islamic Conference summit meeting in Mecca, including Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz inaugural address to the meeting. The address, read by Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, stressed the importance of the current "Islamic awakening," which is "no threat to anyone." The summit meeting, the speech continued, is "imperative" as a result of the "Zionist settlement and occupation" of Jerusalem and other places and the "colonialist Soviet invasion" of Afghanistan. The Muslim nation cannot achieve its aspirations by joining military alliances, the speech went on, or by coming "under the wings" of a big power. It called on the assembled leaders to display Islamic "solidarity" to defend their religion.

In an interview with Riyadh television, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said the current Islamic Conference summit will outline the details of a new surge in joint Islamic action over Jerusalem and Afghanistan. Prince Sa'ud denied that the Islamic states are seeking to form a military bloc and described Western media reports of an "Islamic bomb" as a "tendentious Zionist campaign" causing distortions and illusions.

AFP reported that PLO leaders at the summit are hoping that Islamic leaders will take an oath at the Ka'bah, Islam's holiest shrine, pledging themselves to do everything in their power to liberate Jerusalem, Palestine and other occupied Islamic territory from foreign occupation. AFP noted that the exact wording of the pledge is still under discussion.

According to the listing of delegations participating carried by Riyadh radio and television, Libya is not attending the summit. As was previously announced by Tehran radio, Iran is not participating. The Islamic Conference delegation headed by Secretary General Habib Chatto that is visiting Iran was received in Bandar-e 'Abbas by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i on 23 January, Tehran radio reported, without giving any details of Raja'i's meeting with the delegation. At a Friday prayer service in Qom, reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, Ayatollah Montazeri called on "the leaders of the Islamic states to do as Iran did and withdraw the Islamic people's assets from U.S. banks." On 26 January Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani declared that if Iraqi President Saddam Husayn is expelled from the summit, if Iraq is considered the aggressor in its war with Iran and if "Islamic stands are adopted" at the summit, "we may be assured of the future of the Islamic world and can be hopeful regarding its unity," according to Tehran radio's Arabic service.

Iran

Reaction to Hostage's Release—"The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy" who seized the U.S. hostages issued a statement on 23 January explaining their motives and political loyalties and noting internal opposition to their action. In the statement, broadcast by Tehran radio, the students said they had acted, guided "by the will of God" and the "cries of their imam," to seize the U.S. Embassy, which was plotting against the Islamic revolution and working to establish a "moderate and dependent government" by

supporting the "nationalists" against the clergy. Claiming they did not belong to any political group, the students said that they had "merely acted according to the general guidelines" of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and condemned political opposition to him. The statement revealed that "certain opposition" to the students' action had attempted "to suppress ... and discredit the movement" immediately after the embassy seizure by grievance letters to Khomeyni and other "plots." The students had remained silent about this opposition, the statement continued, to avoid internal divisions. The statement also announced that the embassy compound will be turned over to a "martyrs foundation" to house disabled soldiers.

The newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI charged in an editorial that Iran's leaders have misled the people over the hostage negotiations, and that "not one" of the four conditions set by the Majlis "has been carried out." According to AFP, the newspaper, controlled by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, said that former U.S. President Jimmy Carter did not accept any of Iran's demands and that the "imperialists" are now laughing at Iran's proclamations of "victory." Noting the former president's statement that Iran received less than \$3 billion of its frozen assets, the editorial blamed the government for failing to obtain other assets in Europe and characterized the deal as a "submission to imperialism."

In another reaction, Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i attributed Iran's "victory" to resistance based on religious beliefs and a "weak U.S. regime" that lacked popular support. According to Tehran radio's Arabic service, Khamene'i told a Tehran prayer service that Iran dealt the United States such a blow that it "had no choice but to submit ... and to give in." Ayatollah Saleh Taheri struck a similar theme, Ahvaz radio reported, stressing the value of religious faith in the struggle against the United States.

Raja'i Tour--During a tour through Hormozegan, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i called upon all Iranians to overcome "religious bisectarianism" and "ideological differences" that threaten to stagnate and defeat the Islamic revolution. In remarks reported by Tehran radio, the prime minister stressed the need to reconstruct the country and "remove" any disruptive factors.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported renewed "intense" Iraqi shelling of Susangerd and along the Kabir Kuh Mountain fronts. Iranian forces clashed with Iraqi troops around Nowsud, the radio added, inflicting casualties and destroying some vehicles. The Iraqi General Command, in a series of communiques carried by Baghdad radio and INA, reported that Iraqi forces repulsed various Iranian probes around Dezful, Shush, Susangerd, Halabjah and Gilan-e Gharb.

Kurdish Situation

The pro-Iraqi Voice of Iranian Kordestan radio carried a special 1-hour program on marking the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the shortlived Republic of Kordestan. Included in the program was a message from the "Central Committee of the Kurdish Democratic Party" (KDP) calling on "nationalist forces" in Iran to form a "united national front" to establish democracy in Iran and "autonomy in Kordestan." In other broadcasts, the radio reported continued clashes between KDP peshmerga and Iranian forces around Mahabad and Sanandaj which were confirmed by Tehran radio in its reports of actions against "counterrevolutionaries" in Kordestan and Western Azarbayjan. The "illegal, armed groups" extended their operations to the outskirts of Nowsud, Marivan and Mahabad, the radio reported, with Iranian revolution guards being forced to use artillery to drive the "counterrevolutionaries" from their positions. The radio also reported other clashes near Piranshah, Dezli, Darakeh and Paveh and noted a Sanandaj revolutionary court warning to KDP groups about their "acts of sabotage."

Saudi Arabia

Saudi-U.S. Relations--In an interview with the magazine IQRA reported by SPA, Crown Prince Fahd said the Saudi-American dialogue has not stopped and "positive cooperation" between the two countries is continuing. The prince expressed the hope that the Reagan administration will mark the beginning of a better era, bringing a "wind of change" to the Middle East and delivering it from its current "state of turmoil."

Regarding the possible resumption of U.S. arms sales to Iran, the Paris-based magazine AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, cited by QNA, revealed that "intensive contacts" have been held among Saudi Arabia, the Gulf states and Iraq to establish a unified position against such sales. According to "diplomatic sources," the magazine said these countries believe that the resumption of arms sales will upset the Gulf's military balance, restore Iran to its role as Gulf "policeman" and encourage Soviet encroachment into the region.

Yamani on Oil Prices--Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Yamani has told West German television that prices in the coming year will correspond to the expected low demand. Yamani foresees no drastic price increase, DPA reported, unless "political events disrupt oil supplies."

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DAILY REPORT

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RATEBZAD ADDRESSES ANTANANARIVO PEACE CONFERENCE

LD251422 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1130 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the DRA Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization and chairman of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan, gave a speech at the international peace conference held in Antananarivo, the capital of the Republic of Madagascar. Among other things she said: American imperialism and its collaborator allies, Pakistan, Egypt and China, interfere in the internal affairs of the DRA and endeavor to create serious obstacles in the way of the new life of the Afghan people. These countries interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and send into Afghanistan bandits, intimidators and terrorists to murder, plunder and burn the wealth of the people and to create a permanent atmosphere of confrontation. She said that the DRA Government has announced its wish to establish good relations with neighboring countries through negotiation. It is not the mistake of Afghanistan that hitherto it has obtained no reply to its proposals. In spite of this, Afghanistan wishes for the continuation of peace and a good-neighbor policy with neighboring countries.

Dr Anahita Ratebzad added: (?History) shows that the timely assistance of the USSR at the request of the DRA in December 1979 was appropriate. If such assistance had not been given, reaction and imperialism would have turned Afghanistan into a second (?Chile). Thus, we appreciate this assistance by our USSR brethren.

In connection with the 60th anniversary of the Friendship Treaty between Afghanistan and the USSR, she said: We are not only grateful to the land of the October Revolution for the protection of the national sovereignty and freedom of Afghanistan, but also for the existence of high educational and construction establishments, apartments and houses and the creation of industrial institutions, built with the cooperation of the USSR in Afghanistan.

NEW CONSCRIPTION LAW ISSUED, 20-YEAR-OLDS DRAFTED

LD231838 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto and Dari 0930 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Law and Society" program devoted to the new General Military Conscription Law adopted by the Government of the DRA on 7 January, with the presentation of 2 chapters and 23 articles of the law read by a Pashto and a Dari announcer alternately, beginning with Pashto--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted on party and government statement on conscription law published on Page C 3 of the 9 January South Asia DAILY REPORT] The new General Military Conscription Law, for the sake of public safety, security, peace and calm in the country and for the assured defense of the freedom and independence of Democratic Afghanistan, stipulates the enlistment in the Armed Forces of the DRA of male citizens of Afghanistan who have attained the age of 20. According to this law, the age limit of the conscripts has been fixed at 40; this age limit, compared with the conscript age limit of the previous military conscription law, is lower by 6 years.

For the further information of our countrymen regarding the complete text of the general military conscription law, we now present 25 [as heard] articles and 2 chapters of this law in today's program. The remainder will be broadcast in our future programs so that the respected listeners of the program "Law and Society" can hear it in both Pashto and Dari.

The General Military Conscription Law. In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate.

Chapter I: General Commandments

Article 1: In accordance with Article 8 of the DRA Basic Principles, it is the duty of the DRA Armed Forces to defend the gains of the Saur Revolution, national independence, territorial integrity and unity, and national sovereignty.

Article 2: In accordance with Article 33 of the DRA Basic Principles, the defense of the country and the gains of the Saur Revolution, sincerity to its wishes and gains, and service to the people are the lofty and sacred duties of every citizen. Service in the ranks of the DRA Armed Forces is the proud and lofty patriotic duty of every citizen of the DRA.

Article 3: Treachery to the country and the people of Afghanistan is the most serious crime. Those committing it will be severely punished in accordance with the law.

Article 4: General military conscription is a legal obligation. Male subjects of the DRA are obliged to spend part of their military service in the armed forces, in accordance with the commands of this law.

Article 5: The armed forces include: infantry; air force and air defense; border forces; Ministry of Interior forces; Khad [Secret Service] forces and work forces.

Article 6: Military service includes a service period in the ranks of the armed forces and the reserve period.

Article 7: Those persons who are serving in the armed forces are to be called army personnel and those who are in the reserve are to be called conscripts.

Article 8: Military personnel and conscripts include: Soldiers, NCO's of the units, NCO's (?by profession); officers and generals.

Article 9: Grade promotions of the military personnel and conscripts will be in accordance with the commands of the law.

Article 10: According to Section 8 of Article 43 of the DRA Basic Principles, military ranks will be determined by the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium.

Article 11: The lowering of the rank of military personnel, or its negation, will only be in accordance with the commands of the law.

Chapter II: Military Service

Article 12: Male subjects of the DRA who have completed their twentieth year will be drafted into military service.

Article 13: Those students who, due to ineptitude or lack of adherence to discipline, are expelled from the military training institutions will be sent to the armed forces ranks to complete their military service and their previous time in training will not be counted against their conscription service.

Article 14: Military service tour for soldiers and NCO's of the units in all the ranks of the armed forces is 2 years. Military service tour for soldiers and NCO's of the units with a higher education is 6 months. Military service for soldiers and NCO's of the units who have a diploma is 1 year.

Article 15: Those persons who have been called to military service are considered as military personnel from the day they report to the military unit until the end of their service tour.

Article 16: When necessary, the minister of defense, with the permission of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, can increase the service tour of those military personnel who have completed the original period for a maximum of 6 months. The increased period of service will be counted as double and subtracted from the conscript age limit.

Article 17: Those soldiers and NCO's of the units who remain for more than the period of their service will be given a sufficient monthly salary.

Article 18: Soldiers and NCO's of the units can, after the completion of their military service, continue their service in the armed forces as (?rank promoted) NCO's.

Article 19: Military personnel enjoy all the rights and obligations of DRA subjects. The rights and obligations of the army personnel, within the sphere of military service, will be determined by this law, army charters and regulations.

Article 20: Military personnel will benefit from the material and property provision of the state on the basis of norms that shall be determined by the Council of Ministers.

Article 21: Correspondence costs of the soldiers and NCO's of the units shall be free of charge.

Article 22: Service in the armed forces is counted as Qadam [Arabic term meaning seniority through length of service].

Article 23: If military personnel neglect military discipline, they will be punished in accordance with armed forces disciplinary measures.

HAQIQATE ENQELABE SAWR COMMENTS ON ISLAMIC SUMMIT

LD231248 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0525 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Kabul, 22 Jan (BAKHTAR)--The summit conference of the Islamic countries is to be held at the last week of this month in holy Mecca. This conference is taking place in one of the most sensitive times of the Islamic world's history, which is faced with different and many problems. Commenting on this issue the newspaper of HAQIQATE ENQELABE SAWR, the organ of the Central Committee [of the] PDPA writes today that the Middle and the Near East, which is concentrated by Muslim peoples, have fallen prey to a planned and broad aggression of the U.S. imperialism and its allies [words indistinct] its natural wealth and strategic situation. It is in this hot spot of the world where the intricate problem of Palestine exists. Palestine as the centre and the symbol of right-seeking movement of the Arab people forms one of the most important present problems of the region.

The U.S. imperialism in collaboration with its regional gendarmes, the aggressive Zionist Government of Israel in particular, forms the main danger of the aggression against the Islamic world. The continuous events of this hot region of imperialism demonstrate every day further reason of the natural enmity of the imperialism with the vital interests of the Muslim masses of this region which own plenty of natural wealth.

But the imperialism in order to fulfill its covetous interests shamelessly pretends to defend for Islam and Muslims.

What is to be solved by the summit conference of the Islamic countries, points out the author, is the unification of the [word indistinct] activities of the Muslim countries against the real aggressors who act against their interests, i.e., imperialism and Zionism.

The summit conference of the Islamic countries should search for the rapid and principled ways towards the end of the occupation of the Arab territories by the criminal Zionist state of Israel, the freedom of Jerusalem, this first qiblah of the world Muslims, revival of the lawful rights of the (?Palestine) Arab and disclosure of the traitorous collusions of the Arab reaction with the actual enemies of Arabs and Muslims, i.e., United States of America and the Israel Zionism. [sentence as received] But as far as the reactionary circles and forces are determined in some Islamic countries and on the other hand the U.S. [word indistinct] bush to lay out shameless plots in deep collusion with these forces and circles, issues will be put forth in this conference which not only reflect the interests of the toiling masses of the Muslims but will create from many angles numerous obstacles on the way of the growth of the militant solidarity process of the world Muslims to combat against their enemy number one, i.e., U.S. imperialism.

The ruling reactionary circles in some Islamic countries will make efforts to use the situation around Afghanistan as a pretext and stage their anti-peace, anti-detente policy against the revolutionary Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. They are trying to utilize the situation around Afghanistan, which was tensed by themselves, and to set forth before this so-called problem of Afghanistan. These circles should know that there is no such problem except for their melancholic thoughts and they have no right to interfere in our internal affairs. The world people know that this is Afghanistan which is being exposed to the aggressions of the strangers. All knew that Pakistan has been changed into a main aggression base against our country. The arrival of the military forces [word indistinct] besides the other aggressors in Pakistan for more broad preparations against our country will not remain hidden.

KABUL DECRIES CONTINUED WESTERN, PRC AID TO REBELS

LD252044 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] In accordance with reports by international news agencies and various media severe clashes have occurred between Afghan counterrevolutionary groups on Pakistani territory. It is said that the unending and serious differences between the leaders of these mercenaries, which has created severe differences between them, has created tensions in the camps of the so-called Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

(?Recent) incidents show that the cause of the clashes between the leaders of various Afghan counterrevolutionary groups is their discontent with the distribution of funds given to them by the Western countries and reactionary regimes to be used for armed aggression against the people of Afghanistan and the DRA.

The seditious Western propaganda, in collusion with the CIA and the Chinese espionage services, has tried to show the groups of terrorists, criminals and feudalists who have escaped from Afghanistan as an opposition and thus make it possible to continue the undeclared war against the DRA. The reactionary circles, headed by the United States, are helping these agents and criminals to stifle the revolution and create obstacles in the path of revolutionary changes.

The positive changes which occurred in Afghanistan after the Saur Revolution and its new development stage have brought about the support and general understanding of the toiling masses of the country. The present situation in Afghanistan is indicative of the power of the people and the strength of the law of economic development, which is geared toward the realization of a comfortable and prosperous life.

All these progressive changes in Afghanistan greatly damaged the interests of mercenaries, terrorists and counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan; therefore, these mercenary and sold-out groups are perpetrating acts of savagery against the people of the DRA. They are supported in these actions by the Arab reactionary regimes, Western countries and China.

International observers believe that the Western countries and Arab reactionary regimes who are trying to arm these mercenaries and thieves beyond imagination, and portray them as the so-called representatives of the people of Afghanistan, are sending them to Afghanistan to commit further crimes and intimidations.

On the other hand, the New York TIMES confessed yesterday that after the visit of a number of Afghan rebel leaders a large quantity of Egyptian arms were sent to these mercenaries and terrorists. According to the report by the New York TIMES, Cairo does not deny supplying weapons from Egypt to the counterrevolutionary elements.

The leaders of the DRA have reiterated openly that the Sawr Revolution and its new development stage is irreversible. All those efforts aimed at creating obstacles in the path of new life in Afghanistan will fail.

The recent statement of the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs maintains that the domestic developments in the country have never endangered the peace and stability of the region and the world. On the contrary, it is Afghanistan which has been the victim of armed aggression from abroad by the counterrevolutionary bands and has suffered interference in its domestic affairs.

AS-SADAT CRITICIZED FOR SUPPORTING REBELS, U.S.

LD231924 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, addressing a meeting of the ruling National Democratic Party in Aswan, said that Egypt will continue supplying weapons to the Afghan robbers who are engaged in violation and terrorism in Afghanistan.

These provocative remarks are not new, and this is not the first time that As-Sadat has committed such a crime. The whole world is aware that the present Egyptian regime, which is subservient to American imperialism and is slavishly engaged in serving it, in reality is a partner to the crimes of those rebels and robbers who terrorize the innocent people of Afghanistan. On the territory of Egypt military camps have been built in which Afghan rebels are trained and afterwards sent to the DRA for inhuman and terrorist activities. All these facts show that Cairo shamelessly interferes in the internal affairs of independent and sovereign Afghanistan, which has chosen an independent line of development.

As-Sadat, who has chosen a treacherous role in the middle and Near East, is striving to show himself as a so-called friend and hero of all Muslims, but futile efforts of the traitor As-Sadat are doomed to defeat this time too.

KABUL SCORES 'UNDEMOCRATIC' REGIME IN PAKISTAN

GF251754 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The military and undemocratic leaderships that have ruled Pakistan in its 35 years of existence have always acted against the interests of the Pakistani people.

These military leaderships were always born out of darkness and resulted from palace intrigues. It has been typical of these military leaderships to come to power through undemocratic means and be attacked to imperialist powers at the cost of the people's welfare. They get involved in military pacts and imperialist blocks and bank upon the imperialist powers for their existence. These military powers raise the slogan of general elections when they smell danger and see signs of people's wrath, but when the tide of danger subsides they again ignore the demands of the people.

The present condition of Pakistan presents the real picture of the military dictatorship. The toiling people of Pakistan are facing hunger, famine, poverty and deprivation. Their basic liberties are being strangled. While huge sums of money are being spent on military preparations and the unbearable burden of a foreign loan is being put on the country, the atmosphere of terror is kept up constantly.

Gen Ziaul Haq, following in the footsteps of his military predecessors, has done his best to win the good will of his imperialist masters, but when he realized the danger of a people's movement in the country, he announced the drama of general elections to deceive the people. This phony promise is yet to be fulfilled. The Pakistani people, however, are well aware that this drama is nothing but deception. They know very well that the intentions of the military leadership do not look good. General Zia wants to answer the deprivations and hunger of the people with the atomic program on which the huge sum of \$2 billion is being spent. Pakistan's military leadership cannot deceive the people with illusions.

The movement against the antipeople policies of the military leadership is gaining momentum throughout the country. The people of Pakistan know that the present military leadership is incapable of solving their problems. It is no substitute for a people's government and cannot protect the interests of the people internally.

The policies of the military leadership on the international level are also not conducive to the welfare of the country and the people. The Pakistani people want to live in an atmosphere of peace, goodwill, cooperation, and good-neighbor relations because they can solve their innumerable social and political problems only in an atmosphere of peace and reconciliation. The military government, contrary to this sentiment of the people, has been pursuing the policy of confrontation with its neighbors.

The Muslims of Pakistan have always stood against undemocratic and dictatorial governments. They are more united than even in their attempts to end the military dictatorship. In view of the just and democratic movement of the Pakistani people, it can be safely said that this people will succeed soon in ending the military dictatorship and setting up a democratic and just society in the country.

PROVINCIAL MEETINGS SUPPORT FATHERLAND FRONT

LD242244 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Our toiling and courageous people are daily increasing their support for the formation of the broad National Fatherland Front for the protection of the country's pride and the gains of the new development stage of the Saur Revolution; they express their sincere service in this respect by holding meetings.

BAKHTAR correspondents report from the country's provinces that meetings were held yesterday with the participation of thousands in Bakva district in Farah Province, in Sangcharak district in Jowzjan Province, in Andkhvoy district in Faryab Province, and with the participation of the workers, employers and personnel of the fertilizer and powerplants of Mazar-e Sharif.

During these meetings some party members, government employees and clergymen delivered speeches and expressed their solidarity for the realization of the formation of the National Fatherland Front. Yesterday several elders, clergymen and toiling people in Nahr-e Saraj district in Helmand Province came into the provincial headquarters and while meeting the provincial governor expressed their readiness for the front's formation. In response the Helmand governor spoke of the objectives of the front's formation and expressed his hopes for unity and solidarity among the people of this province.

BAKHTAR CITES FIGURES ON USSR BORDER TRADE

LD260904 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0505 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Kabul, 25 Jan (BAKHTAR)--The daily-increasing rise in the volume of import and export commodities including the increase in transit and barter trade, the import of constructional tools and implements, technology aiding developmental plans require the establishment of concentrated and active loading and transportation organs at international level to be based on the progressive and dynamic method of work in order to accelerate the country's economic activities is considered as a foundation for infrastructural development and to acquire fruitful products. [sentence as received]

Being landlocked, our dear country, Afghanistan, is faced with more transportation problems compared to other countries. The transfer of commercial and government commodities via land transport is mainly carried out via borders of Shirkhan, (Heiratan) and Towraghondi. In view of the economic facilities and the availability of security in the borders of the Soviet Union the transport volume of export and import goods through the above borders are increasing; in 1358 [1979], 85 percent of the transfers were handled via the three above-mentioned borders. Likewise, is anticipated that the transfers would be increased two or three folds on the basis of development plans next year.

In 1355 [1976], AFSOTR as a mixed Afghan-Soviet company was set up with a capital of 40 million afghanis in the frame-work of the ministry of commerce to accelerate the transfer and loading activities.

This company owns 612 transporting vehicles, 85 percent of which are active. The company has its agencies in the borders in which Afghan and Soviet staff workers are being engaged in the conduct of the transfers of commodities, in the arrangement of documents pertaining to loading and unloading import and export commodities of the country. The following summary shows the activity of the borders during the ten months of the year 1980:

1. Transfers via Shirkhan border 2804 thousands tons.
2. Transfers via Towraghondi border 7804 thousands tons.
3. Transfers via (Hairatan) border 31204 thousands tons.

Similarly, AFSOTR possesses representative agencies in Qandahar and Pol-e-Khormi to provide liaison and facilities for the customers in those provinces.

REDDY ADDRESS TO NATION ON REPUBLIC DAY EVE

BK221625 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1552 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text of Indian President Sanjiva Reddy's message to the nation to be broadcast on 25 January--the eve of Republic Day]

[Text] Tomorrow is the 32d Republic Day. I take this opportunity to greet our countrymen at home and abroad and convey my best wishes for the future.

The Republic Day is a joyous occasion in the history of our nation. It gives us an opportunity to count the blessings of our freedom, to look back at our achievements with satisfaction and ponder over our shortcomings so that we can face the future with greater confidence.

We are a relatively young republic, although we represent one of the ancient civilisations of the world. Since our independence democracy has taken deep roots in our soil and the electorate has become increasingly assertive over issues of public welfare. A better awareness on the part of the people of their rights and obligations in a free society is perhaps the best guarantee for the successful functioning of our democratic system, but we have to put greater content into our freedom to make it more meaningful for the majority of our people living below the poverty line. The real challenge today for any developing society like ours is how to combine economic growth with social justice. We have to shape our future in such a way that all sections of our people can reap the fruits of our progress in an atmosphere of freedom.

The planning process has come to stay as an integral part of our socioeconomic philosophy. The country has made impressive progress in the field of agriculture and the nation owes a deep gratitude to its farmers for bringing about the green revolution. In the industrial sphere too, sound foundations have been laid for sustained growth and increased self reliance, however, the country has still to overcome many hurdles before it can reach self sufficiency in all vital spheres, learning through trial and error as we move towards new horizons.

I am happy to note that the general economic situation has begun to show some positive signs of improvement after a period of stagnation. Production in core sectors like coal and power is taking an upward curve. As a result of some timely steps taken by the government, the availability of essential supplies has somewhat improved and the price situation also is showing some signs of stability, but a lot more needs to be done for increasing production, ensuring better distribution and containing inflation.

The country is passing through a difficult decade and it has to keep pace with the velocity of change the world over to be able to cope with mounting challenges of orderly development. The task of combining economic growth with social justice cannot be tackled by the government without the unstinted cooperation of all sections of the people. I therefore appeal to all political parties, including the ruling parties, to rise above controversy and treat the problems of public welfare as a national responsibility that concerns all of them. The living standards of the people, whether in towns or villages, cannot be improved without increased agricultural and industrial production. In the present inflationary situation it is the duty of every political party and every citizen to cooperate in discouraging strikes and agitations to keep up production in all vital spheres. It is the poor that are hit the hardest by economic disruption since shortages inevitably lead to high prices causing widespread privation.

It is sad to see even employees with four figure incomes resorting to strikes to hold the country to ransom and compel the government to concede to their demands with threats of further dislocation.

The political parties must not encourage industrial unrest and impede production at a time when the country is faced with many difficult problems. They must make this positive contribution to the economic recovery of the country by pledging their full cooperation. Organised labour too must play its part with people in higher income groups eschewing strikes as a first step towards better industrial relations.

As a developing society trying to catch up with the missed opportunities of the past, India has been going through what one might call a churning process out of which the country is bound to emerge stronger with greater faith in its future. We have yet to learn that hard way that reconciliation is more constructive than recrimination. The country has the capacity to opt for creative alternatives to some of these legacies of the past.

The eighties have begun with greater ferment and renewed tensions in our region which pose a threat to our ability to develop in conditions of continued stability and peace. The government has been repeatedly cautioning the people against these dangers and doing its best to restore normalcy in the region.

As I speak to you tonight my thoughts go to the valiant Jawans guarding our frontiers, but the common people have an equally important role to play in preserving the country's internal security without which it is impossible to ensure its external defence. The maintenance of law and order is as important as increased productivity for the welfare of the people. As we enter another year of our republic's life let us all rededicate ourselves to the tasks of self discipline, to strive for greater unity, tolerance and compassion in tackling our problems. Jai Hind! [Hail India]

BREZHNEV, REAGAN SEND REPUBLIC DAY GREETINGS

BK260404 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The nation celebrates the 32d republic day today. Several state governors and chief ministers made messages on the occasion to highlight the progress achieved in different spheres.

Messages have also been received from various heads of state and foreign leaders. President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union, in his message, has said that India-Soviet relations present a striking example for peaceful coexistence of states with different socioeconomic systems. U.S. President Ronald Reagan has said that he looks forward to the continued growth and strengthening of relations between India and the United States.

Messages of greetings have also been received, among others, from Pope John Paul, Governor General of Australia Sir Zelman Cowen, President as-Sadat of Egypt, Sri Lanka President Jayewardene, President Pertini of Italy, President Ne Win of Burma, the Netherlands queen and heads of several other countries.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT GREETED REDDY ON REPUBLIC DAY

BK261024 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] Pakistani President Gen Ziaul Haq is the latest to send a message of greetings to President Sanjiva Reddy. President Haq has conveyed warm felicitations to the president and the people of India on the occasion and wished them progress.

INDIA DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF IRAN-PAKISTAN-DRA TALKS

BK241617 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] It was officially stated in New Delhi today that India does not have any information on the prospects of immediate talks between Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan.

The Afghan issue and the Iran-Iraq war were among the subjects discussed by [deputy minister of foreign affairs] R.D. Sathe with the Iranian leaders during his recent visit to Tehran and with UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim in New York.

In Tehran, President Bani-Sadr apprised Mr Sathe of the situation along the Iran-Iraq border and explained to him his country's attitude toward a dialogue between Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran. In New York, Mr Sathe gave Dr Waldheim India's assessment of the regional developments and its approach to the nonaligned foreign ministers meeting.

RAO ADDRESSES INDO-SOVIET ECONOMIC MEETING

BK231627 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1559 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Speech by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao at 22 January plenary session of Indo-Soviet Joint Commission in Delhi]

[Text] I welcome Your Excellency, a tried and trusted friend, to India for the sixth session of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The sixth session has a special importance because it follows the visit of President Brezhnev to India and because it is taking place in a world torn by conflict and anxiety. As Your Excellency is aware, President Brezhnev's visit not only gave us an opportunity of exchanging views on matters of concern to both of us but also represented a qualitative development of our bilateral economic relations.

We have noted with considerable satisfaction that the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between our two countries signed on 10 December 1980 identifies with great precision both areas and projects of cooperation and the financial parameters. It is a matter of greater satisfaction that these projects concern the core sectors of our economy, namely, power, steel, coal and oil. One of the most important objectives of this meeting of the joint commission should, therefore, be to agree on time schedules and modalities of implementation.

Our bilateral economic cooperation has, in a sense, an even wider significance and ought to serve as a model of what relations between the developed and developing countries ought to be; therefore, both our countries should strive to see that the shape of the future just international economic order is reflected in the structure of our bilateral economic relations. As Your Excellency is aware, we shall soon be hosting a conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi where this subject would be an important matter for discussion.

Our countries have much to learn from each other. As the deputy cochairman once told us in an earlier visit, India's agricultural experience holds some lessons. On the other hand, Soviet economic planning and industrialisation has been historically concerned with problems that we ourselves are attempting to solve such as the rate of investment, the location of industry, the development of new sources of power and raw materials in order to "transform the very constants of economic geography." In many areas such as onshore oil technology, we are aware of Soviet capabilities and would like to benefit from them.

As we look back to the last meeting of our joint commission, it may be said that in several cases we have fallen short of reaching common goals, but let it also be said that much has likewise been achieved and this achievement has taken place not in the context of unbroken domestic and international quiet but in the context of domestic political changes, international conflicts, world inflation and an increasingly difficult energy supply position. This gives us reason for optimism.

For instance in the steel sector, work on implementing the basic technoeconomic considerations for Bhilai and on simultaneously introducing technical modifications for expansion of capacity of Bokaro to 4 and 4.75 million tonnes has already begun. In the coal sector, detailed project reports on the Jayant opencast mine (for increasing its capacity to 10 million tonnes), on the experimental longwall at Chinakuri mine, on the Jhanjra underground mine and recommendations on Pillar mining have already been received by us. I am also happy (and, I am sure, you will share my happiness), that there has been considerable forward movement in improving the productivity of Hec Ranchi and I understand that our experts have already explained to you the more rapid implementation of contractual deliveries from this plant now.

For the future, as I have mentioned earlier, we should take the agreement on economic and technical cooperation of 10 December 1980 as our point of departure. Here I see that the officials and experts of both sides have put in a lot of hard work not only in formulating issues to be included in the final protocol of our joint commission but also in concretising and agreeing on modalities of implementation of the projects identified in this agreement. While a number of protocols, working programmes and memoranda of understanding have been signed in different fields of economic cooperation, the protocol of the joint commission itself can serve as a clear and concrete programme of action in the different fields of activity. I find that in the field of ferrous metallurgy, apart from expansion of the capacities of Bhilai and Bokaro, our two countries will also cooperate in improving the performance of the IISCO Burnpur steel plant. In the field of coal, timeschedules and modalities for the Mukunda opencast complex have been decided. In the field of oil, some contracts for drilling and seismic prospecting have been signed. In machine building, four concrete areas for bilateral cooperation, namely, hydro turbine runner profiles, hydro turbine laboratory, large capacity electric machines and spare parts production, besides central repair facilities, have been identified and some progress has already been achieved.

In the field of communications, work on the troposcatter communication link has been slowed down by bad weather in Jammu and Kashmir but we hope that the communication link would be put into operation soon. In irrigation, besides agreeing on some time schedules of implementation for the projects identified by the 10 December 1980 agreement, a new area of cooperation has been identified, namely, the biological control of submerged aquatic weeds. In the field of pharmaceuticals, progress is satisfactory and unfortunately, in the fields of pulp and paper and geology nonexistent. Here much further work would have to be done to understand each other's point of view and to find a meeting ground that would serve the objectives both of India and the Soviet Union. An area of cooperation in which we can legitimately take pride and in which there is tremendous scope for the future is science and technology where I am glad that the two sides have shown a real vision of future needs in identifying areas like lasers, semiconductors, system analysis and earthquake prediction techniques.

In the field of organisation matters, the officials of the two sides have discussed the setting up of working groups for power and coal. These two areas are certainly of critical importance in any economy and, therefore, the setting up of such groups is to be welcomed since it would streamline cooperation in these important fields. We on our side should delegate enough powers to working groups and support the agreements they reach so that the process of implementation remains smooth and efficient.

Your excellency, I mentioned only a few areas of our cooperation, but I can say about the work which our officials have done that it has been very very satisfactory indeed and it now remains for all of us--and I am sure that we shall do it--to find the ways and means of implementing the agreements which have been reached.

Economic Cooperation Protocol Signed

BK231606 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] The India-Soviet Commission ended its 2-day meeting in New Delhi today with the signing of a protocol embodying the specific areas of cooperation in the economic relationship between the two countries. These include power and oil, steel and coal. The protocol was signed by the two cochairmen of the commission--Mr I.V. Arkhipov, the Soviet deputy prime minister; and Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, the external affairs minister. Mr Arkhipov earlier had an half-hour meeting with Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi. He also called on President Reddy and Vice President Hidayatullah. Planning Minister N.D. Tiwari also had a meeting with the Soviet dignitary.

The commission considered concrete measures in vital sectors of the Indian economy like expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro steel plants, setting up of Vishakhapatnam steel plant, the Jhanjar coal mine and a Mukund open-cast mine, exploration and prospecting of oil, and the setting up of an alumina plant in Andhra Pradesh with the capacity of 600,000 to 800,000 tons a year. Preparation of a feasibility study for construction of an alumina smelter will also be considered. Negotiations for the construction of an integrated thermal power plant at (Nigji) in the Singroli coalbelt are to start in the first half of this year. The plant will have a capacity of 1,000 megawatts with a possibility of expansion up to 3,000 megawatts. Some programs in the field of irrigation were also considered. Experts of the two countries will meet later to work out concrete measures.

RAO TOASTS USSR'S ARKHIPOV AT DELHI BANQUET

BK231620 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1544 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text of toast by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao at 22 January Delhi Banquet held in honor of Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister Ivan Arkhipov]

[Text] Your Excellency, Mr First Deputy Prime Minister, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, it give me great pleasure to welcome you, Excellency and your distinguished colleagues in our midst this evening. You, Mr First Deputy Prime Minister, have been closely associated and personally involved in the growth and development of the multi-faceted economic cooperation between India and the Soviet Union, particularly in your capacity as the cochairman of the intergovernmental Indo-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical cooperation. In your present high office, you are continuing to make a valuable contribution to the cause of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. We are, therefore, particularly happy to welcome you and wish you a pleasant stay in our capital. The session of the joint commission has given us a valuable opportunity to examine ways and means of further strengthening the existing cooperation and exploiting new avenues.

It was only last year that the Soviet Union and India celebrated the completion of 25 years of economic cooperation. This cooperation, which began with the agreement on the construction of the Bhilai steel plant in 1955, has since expanded and diversified to cover practically every major sector of India's economic, scientific and technical activity and has made a significant contribution to the economic development of India.

In the 25 years that we have been engaged in our common endeavours, our cooperation has indeed set itself up as a glowing example of how countries with divergent political, economic and social systems could come together and work shoulder to shoulder. Throughout the length and breadth of our country, there are shining monuments to our cooperation, even as new ones are coming up year by year.

Of the several landmarks in the history of our cooperation, I would particularly like to recall the agreement on economic and technical cooperation which was signed last month during the historic visit to India of H.E. Mr L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. This visit, which provided an opportunity for a wide ranging exchange of views between the leaders of our two countries, on bilateral matters as well as international questions, was another important milestone in our friendship and cooperation. It is a matter of gratification to us that we are meeting together again so soon after the visit, to review the development of our bilateral cooperation in various fields, including in many new directions which have been identified in the economic agreement last month and to prepare the groundwork for new projects envisaged in the agreement of 10 December 1980.

Your Excellency, it is a tribute to the durability and continuing relevance of our economic ties that our cooperation has expanded and intensified while adapting itself to the varying requirement of the times, for the mutual benefit of our countries. The present emphasis, in our cooperation, on the expansion of steel production, production of oil, coal and power is welcome, considering the importance of these vital inputs to India's economic development.

Developing countries like India are passing through difficult times owing to the deteriorating international economic situation with spectacular increases in the prices of fuels and other vital inputs and worsening terms of trade and aid. Against such a background, it is our hope that the Soviet Union will continue its enlightened policy of developing and intensifying cooperation with India in mutually agreed sectors, on terms which would help the rapid development of vital areas of India's economy. For our part, it will be our earnest desire to ensure speedy and efficacious implementation of the various programmes of cooperation which we have agreed upon.

Your Excellency, our economic ties are an important development in the wide spectrum of relations between our two countries. Our relations have stood the test of time, and under the wise and farsighted leadership of President Brezhnev and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, have emerged as an important factor in international peace and stability. We in India attach the greatest importance to the continued development of our relations and to our cooperation in various fields.

Excellencies, may I now invite you to join me in raising a toast to the health of our distinguished guest, His Excellency First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Mr I.V. Arkhipov, to the health of the distinguished members of the Soviet delegation, many of whom have been associated with Indo-Soviet cooperation for years, and last but not the least to the bright prospects of Indo-Soviet friendship and cooperation in the coming years which will serve the cause of our two peoples and the cause of world peace.

Arkhipov Toast

BK241015 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Arkhipov has expressed satisfaction about the talks he had in New Delhi yesterday. Speaking at a dinner given in honor of External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao in New Delhi last night, Arkhipov said instructions have been issued to control the organization for implementation of the bilateral agreement. The agreement provides for the setting up of new projects in India.

RAO OPPOSES FOREIGN INTERVENTION, ENCOURAGING REBELS

BK241613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has said that India stands for a political settlement of the Afghanistan issue and is against presence of foreign troops in any country. He was addressing an orientation seminar for party MP's organized by the Congress-I parliamentary party which ended in New Delhi today. Mr Rao made it clear that India is against encouraging insurgency in any country and referred in this context to the training of Naga and Mizo rebels by China.

SOVIET ARMS NEGOTIATOR HOLDS TALKS IN INDIA

BK241644 Hong Kong AFP in English 1320 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] New Delhi, 24 Jan (AFP)--Lev Mendelevich, one of the top Soviet disarmament negotiators, had discussions with senior officials of the Indian Foreign Ministry here today, according to an official spokesman.

Mr Mendelevich, who is on a two-day visit to the Indian capital, briefed the officials, led by secretary to the ministry Eric Gonsalves, on the Soviet approach to the Indian Ocean, problems relating to disarmament and results of the second European Security Conference in Madrid.

Mr Mendelevich's visit is considered important in view of the arrangements now being made by India, the host country, for the non-aligned foreign ministers' meeting opening here on Feb 9. He is due to return to Moscow early tomorrow.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO VISITS INDIA

Arrival in Delhi

BK250903 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0820 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo was accorded a warm welcome when he arrived in New Delhi this morning on a 6-day state visit to India. He was received at the airport by President Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao.

As Portillo emerged from the aircraft the 21 guns boomed in salute. President Portillo inspected an interservices guard of honor after the services band played the national anthems of Mexico and India.

President Sanjiva Reddy in his welcome speech and the Mexican president in his reply underlined the cordiality that is traditionally characterized the bilateral relations between the two countries. The Mexican president said that he will be engaged in strengthening the ties with India, which he said has carved itself a privileged place in the international community. Portillo said that his first task will be examining the present world situation to seek to harmonize the respective positions of the two countries. He pointed out that both India and Mexico are determined to defend the rights of nations to the free exercise of their will.

Welcoming the Mexican president, President Reddy said Mexico and India shared the same goals and aspirations for the two people and for all the peoples of the world. We want to create an international order in which everyone can live in peace and justice. Reddy said that the Mexican president's visit is significant because it is the first time that a head of state from Latin America will be the chief guest of the Republic Day parade. The Mexican president later called on President Sanjiva Reddy and Mrs Reddy. He was with the president for about 30 minutes. He was accompanied by his daughter.

Talks With Gandhi

BK25128 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] President of Mexico Jose Lopez Portillo, who arrived on a 6-day state visit to India today, had over an hour-long talk with Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi in New Delhi. The talks were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The foreign ministers of the two countries--Narasimha Rao and Jorge Castaneda--were also present.

An official spokesman told newsmen that there was a general exchange of views on prospects in bilateral relations. The discussion will be resumed tomorrow evening. The spokesman said the Mexican president conveyed to Mrs Gandhi his assessment of the problems relating to the energy resources particularly faced by the developing countries. He emphasized the importance of devising measures for increased production of energy resources and to improve their management and distribution.

Tomorrow's talks between the two leaders are expected to cover issues of wider range which are of mutual interest to India and Mexico. It is learned that some protocols would also be signed before Lopez Portillo concludes his state visit to this country.

Banquet With Reddy

BK260342 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] India and Mexico have expressed concern at the increasing threats to world peace and stability. The two countries have called upon all peace-loving nations to redouble their efforts to reduce tension.

Speaking at a banquet given in honor of visiting Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo in New Delhi last night, President Sanjiva Reddy said the new areas of tension and conflicts are being intensified by great power influence and rivalries. In his reply, the Mexican president expressed the hope that India and Mexico through their increasing bilateral co-operation would serve the people better and would strengthen the cause of world peace.

DESAI STRIKES OUT AT REDDY, GOVERNMENT

BD 251442 New Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 19 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Ahmedabad, 18 Jan (UNI)--The former prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai, today said the Janata government could have remained in power if the president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, had not played "mischeif."

He said at a public meeting here that his government had to go due to "ambitions" of his party colleagues. When asked to comment on the Lok Dal leader, Mr Charan Singh, he said: "We cannot sit with him!"

PTI adds: Mr Desai said had the president not done what he did in ministry--making prior to the January Lok Sabha elections, the present situation could have been avoided, he said [as published] Mr Desai told the country to observe "silent non-cooperation" with the government for its "failure" to curb price hike and shortages. He asked the audience not to support the government in any way. "Raise your voice strongly, but peacefully to demonstrate your resentment against the government," he said.

He said the president and the people of Pakistan were ardently inviting him to visit that country, but he had politely turned down the invitation. Mr Desai said he had replied to those inviting him that he could not visit Pakistan without the consent of the Indian Government.

ZIAUL HAQ GREETES REAGAN ON ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE

BK241037 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] The president has expressed the confidence that as leader of a great nation, President Ronald Reagan will make a positive contribution to the efforts of the international community toward the evolution of a world order based on justice, peace and the right of (?all) people to progress and prosperity.

In a message to the American President, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said he [Reagan] was assuming the presidency of the United States at a time when the world is passing through a critical period.

ZIAUL HAQ GREETES INDIAN, AUSTRALIAN LEADERS

BK260255 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has sent a message of greetings to President Neelam Sanjiya Reddy on the occasion of India's Republic Day today. In it he congratulated the president and the people of India and wished for their development and prosperity.

The president also sent greetings message to Australian Governor General Sir Zelman Cowen on the occasion of the national day of his country today.

PRESIDENT LEAVES TO ATTEND MECCA ISLAMIC SUMMIT

BK241035 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1000 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said he was confident that the Islamic summit would be very successful. Talking to newsmen before his departure for Saudi Arabia at the Islamabad airport this morning, he said the conference will assess the problems faced by the Islamic world. He said the conference should pay more attention to unifying factors than the elements which tend to be divisive.

Referring to a question about resolving the Iran-Iraq conflict, the president said it was through our efforts that the conflict should be resolved. We should try and seek to bring the two parties concerned to the conference. He said they were aware of the elements which were responsible for continuation of Iran-Iraq war.

The president was seen off at the airport among others by Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan; Vice Chief of Army Staff Gen Sawar Khan; naval chief Admiral Keramat Rahman Niazi; Punjab Governor Lt Gen Ghulam Jilani Kahn; federal ministers, senior civil officials, the mayor of Rawalpindi, representatives of the local bodies and members of the diplomatic corps. Azad Kashmir President Brigadier Mohammad Hayat Khan was also present.

Anawarul Haq Acting President

BK241039 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Chief Justice of Pakistan Mr Justice S. Anawarul Haq will be the acting president during absence abroad of Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Chairman of the joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan will be the acting chief martial law administrator at the same period. Mr Justice Dogarb Patel was sworn in Karachi today as the acting chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pakistan. The oath was administered by senior judge of the Supreme Court Justice Mohammad Halim.

STUDENTS ISSUE STATEMENT ON HOSTAGE EPISODE

LD240122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Statement by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy issued 23 January]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. It is our duty to stand up to the superpowers and we are powerful enough to do so. "We will fight America to the end of our lives"--Imam Khomeyni.

Greetings to the honorable, great and brave nation of Iran. God's blessings and benediction upon the courageous heroes and brave warriors on all fronts of the war waged by right against wrong, especially in the Karbalas of Iran, the land of freedom lovers--the dear Khuzestan region. God's blessings to our martyrs who were drowned in blood--the honorable and esteemed martyrs of Islam and Iran. Patience and endurance to their dear and respected families. Now that the issue of the spying and conspiring American hostages has somehow been finalized according to the ratifications of the esteemed Islamic Majlis and the steps taken by the Government of the Islamic Republic, we deem it necessary to inform the noble nation of Iran of some points:

1. With the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran and after the fall of the corrupt monarchical regime in Iran, America realized that the end of its domination and plundering in Iran and in the region was inevitable. Therefore, it immediately began conspiring against this revolution and this oppressed revolutionary nation. In this effort, it used whatever means possible. While the leader and his followers, that is to say the nation of Iran, were busy reconstructing the country, this mother of corruption of the century began its activities in order to topple the foundations of the Islamic Republic. According to the documents of the den of espionage, their final aim, in view of the vigilance of the nation of Iran, was to establish a moderate and dependent government. According to the documents of the den of espionage, the objective of the CIA agents' activities and that of their internal allies was as follows: We intend to work for an Iran which is moderate, where nationalists opposing the clergy would have a greater role to play in governing the country. In another document an American spy expert says: We should attempt the plan to penetrate in Iran before the establishment of an official government in Iran.

At the time when the great Satan mistakenly thought that it could form a moderate government in Iran which would not follow the imam's line, in order to gradually turn the situation in its favor with the passing of time, and in this connection dishonest American officials like the Senate [as heard] and their charge d'affaires in Tehran dared to interfere in our internal affairs and the verdicts of our courts, suddenly the will of God guided a number of the children of this oppressed nation from the awakened consciousness caused by the cries of their imam, to the center of the conspiracies. The will of God was that this oppressed and martyr-producing nation should create a great revolution with the hands of a small number of youths and deal crushing blows to the body of the great idol of the age. Subsequently, the students, who were prepared to be killed by the American executioners and Marines, began attacking the place where the spies were. Within a few hours all of them were captured.

2. The students who occupied the den of espionage do not belong to any political group and accept any kind of political movement on the basis of the leadership and imamate [acceptance of Khomeyni as vice regent] of the great leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni. Therefore, after the imam's approval of the occupation of the den of espionage and the taking of the American spies as hostages, they [the students] merely acted according to the general guidelines of the imam in this respect, and they have categorically refused to join any political group.

Choosing the name "Muslim students followers of the imam's policy," as it has repeatedly been mentioned, was to announce that we are not and were not with any of the political groups. We are drops of the limitless ocean of masses who have accepted the leadership of the imam of the nation in all respects, and how well they have done so. [as heard] May all the oppressed masses of the world benefit from his leadership and divine blessing.

3. We adopt the policy of the imam as the basis of our actions and the determining factor between right and wrong because we believe that when the aware and well-informed faqih of the time [chief theologian of the period, referring to Khomeyni], who is knowledgeable in Islamic principles, is placed on the highest peak of humanity, on the virtue of his humanitarian ethics and his humane characteristics, and when he is in full command of his passions to such an extent that he would not look into any matter without having God in mind, before, after and during the process, such a human being is capable of and should be the model for the society. Such a faqih is not only a religious and political leader, he is a model and the society should try to harmonize itself with this model. Such a divine human being is above the laws and regulations of the society since the society accepts laws for itself on the basis of them being accepted by this model, the [word indistinct] of humanity, and this does not compare with the opposition of political figures with each other or the traditional opposition of political groups with each other to be examined within the framework of laws accepted by the society in order to define the boundaries of their freedom [as heard]. Rather, the opposition of persons and political groups should be regulated according to laws and not the person in whose light the laws have acquired legality. Therefore, if any kind of opposition to the imam is condemned, it is not because liberty and political activity within the framework of laws is questioned, rather it is because the structure of the imam's leadership is above being interfered with by opposers. Therefore, all the different persons or groups who allow themselves to oppose the imam are hereby warned that they are on the wrong path. Come to your senses and know yourselves and beware that your thoughts and dreams--under the heavy burden of whims, selfishness, ambition, powerseeking and passions--have been rendered so powerless that they are not capable of climbing the high peak of leadership. Therefore, the revolutionary nation of Iran will never allow you to divert the oppressed masses from the way they have found, that is to say the line of the imam, the line which has been given to them by the God of the oppressed in return for tens of thousands of martyrs, and their God will not allow you to do so. Beware that such opposition and obstinacy could bring you and this nation a great disaster. We modestly caution all strata of the dear nation of Iran that the path and the line that you have found and chosen is a great path and that being steadfast and surrendering to the will of the imam is one of the difficult tasks by which the Almighty God tests man. The difficulty of this path has been referred to many times in the holy Koran and in the eventful history of Muslims there were many great and faithful men and women who slipped on this path. The protest made by the great martyr of Islam (Hujr ibn 'Ada) to Imam Mujtaba, peace be upon him, was one of these instances. The protests made by many Muslim figures to the line of the sire of all martyrs, Hoseyn, peace be upon him, was also one of these instances. Being in the line of the imam not only means surrendering to the will of the imam in action and work but the heart should follow his orders with calmness, away from temptations. We beseech the Almighty God to help us surrender to the will of the imam and to be steadfast in following his line.

4. Ever since the occupation of America's conspiracy center and the arrest of the American spies, certain opposition began. There was opposition to the movement in principle and opposition to the students because without prior permission from the so-called political groups the students had embarked on such an action.

There was opposition because following the movement's climax and the unsparing support of the nation's masses, these so-called groups were not allowed to enter the field in order to use the nation's divine movement to achieve their own dirty political aims.

Opposition to why documents were revealed, opposition to why the students did not forge a document to give to the nation in order to please the deviated groups, and many other forms of opposition with different motives--these kinds of opposition and defeated movement still continue. Even recently, since the students have not had an active presence on the scene, these plots have once again been introduced.

Nevertheless, as long as these silly movements are directed toward the students, we will not react to them. We will not disturb public opinion with such issues. We leave the judgment to the nation to make up its mind on what is being published in certain deviants' ragged papers; we declare for the benefit of those groups or deviants who question officials on who were these students, who knew them, where have they gone and what were their identities that, first of all, the awakened nation of Iran knows the students stationed at the nest of spies. However, should you wish to learn about us, pay a visit to Islam's war fronts against blasphemy in the Iranian Karbala'. You will find us in Iran's villages and deserts accompanying brothers and sisters--sisters of the reconstruction crusade--wearing the honored uniform of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, engaged in service. We once again warn all those individuals or godless groups that with the movement that has been executed by us, and which thanks to God has been blessed by our imam, we have little fear of any accusation, allegation or any other action and we are prepared for all the consequences initiated by the deviants.

From the initial hour of occupation of the nest of spies and the arrest of the American spies up until now, 155 statements, messages and, in certain circumstances, letters of grievance have been issued for the attention of the imam. These statements have been completely aimed at describing the motives behind the movement, the path of the movement in connection with the hostages and in connection with plots aimed at foiling or discrediting this movement or in confrontation with counterrevolutionary movements throughout the country.

Following the arrest of the spies and the entrance to the buildings we noticed remnants of documents and evidence crushed by the special machine and some documents remaining. From our point of view there was no doubt that all these documents ought to be gradually handed over to the nation and be revealed to the nation. But repeated requests by various groups in our society left us with no choice but to expedite the task of revealing the contents of the documents. Therefore, we immediately embarked upon the task of collecting, translating and compiling these documents and the nation was informed of their contents through the mass media for a while. The task of revealing was stopped for a few days as a result of incorrect positions taken by some individuals and groups.

Yet, again, after repeated advice and under pressure from the esteemed theological teachers and devoted theological students of the Qom seminary and provincial ulema and Islamic societies and associations, revolutionary foundations and various groups from all over the country, the task of revealing continued.

Simultaneously with the revelation of these documents, individuals and groups who were losing their bases and credentials among the masses as a result of growing public knowledge of their ideologies and their political meetings began their opposition, and in pursuing their aims did not spare any allegations, accusation and insult on the students.

They even went so far as to accuse the students of not being Muslim and of following the devil's path. They even accused the students of interference in the officials' tasks in order to suppress them and discredit the movement. The students, who ultimately found the general climate unstable as a result of so many inhuman actions conducted by the so-called defenders of the people, felt obliged to keep silent yet regarded the task of revealing these documents as their permanent duty. Therefore, they decided to publish these documents in book form. So far a number of these books have been released and the rest are on the verge of release.

The total number of hostages who were initially in the spy nest was 150 persons, of whom 70 were Iranian employees of the embassy who were released during the first and second day following occupation. Of 71 remaining, 3, including the nest of spies' charge d'affaires, were kept at the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran. On the orders of the great leader of the revolution it was decided to release the black hostages and the sinless women, a decision which was implemented in two phases: in the first phase, one woman and two blacks, and in the second phase four women and six black hostages were released. Five others were non-American. In addition to these there was another hostage who was ill. Therefore, the number of spy hostages who remained captive by the valiant Iranian people before their release was 52.

It is necessary to point out that the 52 spy hostages, when they were in Tehran and when they were divided and taken to various cities for security reasons following the U.S. military attack on Tabas and kept in a secret location until the last minute, were living in a very desirable state until the last minutes before their release.

The assumption ought to be forever left aside that our revolution would compromise with the world-devouring America and the Western world or the aggressor East. The United States imposed economic sanctions on us but we had no fears because this served to promote the existence of our school of thought.

If we witness daily the assorted plots such as the defeated coup and the Tabas military attack, this serves to indicate our revolution's legitimacy and the abject defeat of the world devourers. We have had the war with Iraq imposed upon us by the bloodsucking invader Saddam in order to divert the attention of the brave nation of Iran from the defense of our dear homeland's independence. This war has been deliberately imposed upon us in the delicate and decisive circumstances in which Iran's various regions, particularly Tehran, Kordestan and other areas, have become centers of counterrevolutionary plots. This war has been designed to stop Islam's victory over the infidel Saddam, to rescue his regime from the deadend in which it finds itself and to force our brave and noble armed forces, the self-sacrificing Islamic guards corps, the combative and courageous mobilization personnel and other selfless armed groups to negotiate with the corrupt Saddam and surrender to the anti-God Ba'thist regime so that in the wildest dreams of the Ba'thists Saddam can be saved from his inevitable defeat. How wrong can they be?

The Islamic revolution of Iran under the leadership of the imam has opened a path which is difficult and troublesom and which requires tough and patient men. Our dear nation knows that all these conspiracies and tricks against the revolution are reactions to the revolution's divine nature. Therefore, the nation has demonstrated with all its might its active opposition to all these conspiracies and it will continue to write the glorious history of Islam and the Muslims.

Now that the hostage affair has ended we hand over the American den of espionage to the disabled and to the families of the martyrs since at present they are the people who can make the best use of that building.

If we examine the situation carefully, we will see that all the disabled--these live martyrs of the revolution--have lost their health at the hands of the agents of America, that is, at the hands of the annihilated Mohammad Reza in the past and at the hands of the infidel Saddam today. These honorable families have lost their loved ones, parts of the nation's heart, as a result of the savage mass slaughters conducted by U.S. agents. That is why we consider this building to belong to them and will return it to its rightful owners.

Since some corrupt opportunists may attempt to exploit the pure emotions of the noble nation in the name of the student followers of the imam's policy and impose their expectations and whims on someone or some organization or establishment, we consider it necessary to announce that the students are like any other member of the nation and have no preferences for one group over another. They do not expect any favors from the nation. If an individual expects preferential treatment you should know that he is not one of us.

We sincerely and humbly thank all the strata of the struggling nation all over Iran who have assisted us in this divine movement in any way. We thank the brothers in the guards corps who from the very first hours to the last did not refuse us any assistance or protection. We once again remind you that America is the great Satan and our No 1 enemy. Our struggles against this merciless world devourer will not come to an end with the termination of the hostage affair.

We warn and caution the struggling nation of Islam and our nation following the imam's policy that by the grace and will of God these efforts and struggles to eliminate oppression which, according to the imam, are the straight path of Islam, will sooner or later come to fruition. The destiny of Islam and of Muslims will be determined by these heroic struggles and today the continuation of this great divine mission is on our shoulders and we should guard and protect it to the best of our ability. In this path, belief and unity of expression and following the holy and luminous principles of Islam are the foundations of our progress and to disobey them will be contrary to the principles of victory and a great blow to the body of the Islamic Republic. We beseech Almighty God for the greatness and victory of Islam and for the destruction of the world devourers of the East and West.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy

KHAMENE'I ON HOSTAGES, ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

JN231203 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0939 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Friday sermon delivers by Tehran Friday Imam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i at Tehran University mosque--live, in Arabic]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

This week, the week marking the anniversary of the prophet's birthday, I will talk about two issues, the first of which deals with the U.S. spy hostages.

Our people have scored another victory thanks to Islam and to the help of God Almighty. Under the canopy of piety and reliance on the one God, the Iranian people forced the U.S. empire to succumb.

The leader of the world oppressor spared no efforts to carry out small or big plots inside our country. These were manifested in inciting the revolution's enemies, in carrying out military intervention, in imposing economic blockage, in whispering evil suggestions to the Iraqi regime to launch its aggression, in conducting naval maneuvers in the nearby seas, in carrying out political and information provocations that can never be concealed or counted, in freezing our assets and in plundering our wealth.

This struggle between the United States, the superpower, and our faithful people, who are strong with the help of God Almighty, lasted 14 months. We tolerated all blows but we never succumbed. We, nevertheless, dealt a stronger blow that was so decisive and fatal, thanks to the crusher of tyrants, that it forced the United States to kneel. The United States had no choice but to submit to our conditions and to give in to our people's demands. Only then did the United States receive its hostages.

There were two primary factors for this victory: First, our resistance, which emanated from our faith in God and from our reliance on him; our resistance also emanated from the imam's firmness and determination and from the people's sacrifice and determination; and second, the weak U.S. regime resulting from falsehood and oppression and lack of real reliance on the U.S. people.

Oh Muslim people everywhere: the U.S. regime and all the oppressive Eastern and Western regimes, particularly their lackey mercenaries, are shaky and weak and on the verge of collapse. You will score victory if you depend on the conqueror of the oppressors and if you rush to martyrdom and sacrifice. "Be not weary and faint-hearted, crying for peace, when ye should be uppermost: For God is with you, and will never put you in loss for your good deeds."

Oh faithful, the second issue deals with the Islamic leaders conference. We have clearly declared that we will never participate in a conference that will enable the butcher ignorant of Iraq to participate. I hereby repeat to you, the sons of the Muslim peoples who are under the yoke of various Abu Jahls [uncle of Prophet Muhammad who did not embrace Islam and fought against the prophet] that we will not participate. We welcome any Islamic gathering and any conference determined to forge ahead toward championing the rights of the Islamic peoples. We will participate in any conference that will adopt an orthodox course and uphold the honorable Islamic objectives and that will not be a tool or a way to attain the designs of the United States and others. We also stretch fraternal hands to all the leaders who are committed to the rights in word and deed proceeding from their independence and solidarity with their peoples and the oppressed peoples. But is this conference so? Is this conference willing to condemn the United States and its imposition of its attack on us and its kindling of war between Iraq and Iran? Is this conference willing to scream in the face of the United States, condemning the military intervention in Tabas, the economic blockade which has been going on for about 1 year and the plundering of our wealth and gold? Is this conference willing to expel the regime of the traitor and ignorant of Iraq from the conference for agreeing to implement the U.S. imperialist plans? Is the conference willing to expose and condemn the anti-Islam and anti-Koran plots which are being implemented by the agents of the Eastern and Western superpowers? Is the conference, which is condemning Zionism on paper, willing to prevent any aid to Zionism and its protectors in the world in a practical manner and so forth?

Oh faithful Muslims: We do not see any signs of hope in this conference, and that is why we will not participate in it. Once again, I repeat here to all advocates of right and real Muslims our readiness to participate in a real Islamic conference, not one organized by the U.S., British and Soviet agents. We hope that an Islamic conference that includes the revolutionary Islamic people will be convened.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT ON HOSTAGE TREATMENT CITED

GF241458 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] The ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that the press secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, Barry Rosen, said today that he bears no ill feelings toward the Iranians.

He said: During my captivity I used to kick at the doors of the Iranians and hurl abuse to provoke them to revenge but the Iranians simply treated me even more affectionately. He said that his condition was fast improving and that the condition of the other freed hostages was also satisfactory.

FORMER HOSTAGE'S INTERVIEW WITH ASH-SHA'B REPORTED

LD242340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2111 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] John Limbert, the second secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Iran, who was one of the hostages held by the Iranian nation, in an interview with the Algerian paper ASH-SHA'B confessed that he had not been subjected to any kinds of torture or physical or psychological maltreatment. According to the PARS correspondent in Damascus, in his interview Limbert expressed his rejection of Carter's military operation to release the hostages by force and emphasized that such acts would have resulted in their death. The second secretary of the American den of espionage in Iran stated in the same interview that the Iranian students did not take any retaliatory actions after the military conspiracy in Tabas and that it was after this abortive operation that the hostages were transferred to different parts of Iran. He also said that both Carter and Reagan had used the hostages issue to their own advantage and that this had prolonged the solution of the issue.

(Ward), an American priest who together with other American priests met with the hostages a while ago, in an interview given after the release stated that during his meetings in Iran with the hostages he had asked them about the possibility of torture or maltreatment and that the hostages had said they had had no worries and the behavior of their Iranian guards had been humane and affectionate.

AHVAZ IMAM CALLS HOSTAGE OUTCOME IRANIAN VICTORY

GF241635 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The combatant Muslim citizens of Ahvaz, whose resilience and perseverance in the face of the cowardly attacks by the Ba'hist regime in Iraq have surprised the enemy, like their Muslim brethren all over the country, participated in the Friday prayers that were led yesterday by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Saleh Taheri in Hoseyniyeh A'zam. In the course of his sermon, Hojjat ol-Eslam Taheri, referring to the hostages, said: The Iranian nation kept the United States in captivity for 14 months by its occupation of the den of spies and its imprisonment of the spies. For the first time, the United States, the great Satan, was defeated in the prison of a small but great nation with strong faith.

BANI-SADR'S PAPER SAYS IRAN DUPED ON HOSTAGE DEAL

NC251426 Paris AFP in English 1418 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] Tehran, 25 Jan (AFP)--The United States has successfully flouted the four conditions Iran set for the release of the 52 American hostages, the daily ISLAMIC REVOLUTION charged today, adding the Iran's leaders had duped the people over the hostages transaction.

In a scathing editorial, the newspaper founded by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr declared that the country's leadership had duped Iranians over the hostages transaction.

"Not one of the four conditions set by the Islamic parliament has been carried out," the paper charged. "Former American President Jimmy Carter has accepted none of them, and consequently the imperialists have the laugh on us when they see our newspaper headlines proclaiming 'victory,' it said.

The Iranian parliament's four terms enumerated last November for releasing the hostages were that the United States should undertake not to interfere in Iran's affairs, to surrender frozen Iranian assets, to drop all current lawsuits against Iranian interests, and to repatriate the late shah's wealth.

The editorial questioned who it was that was telling the truth about the fulfillment of the four conditions--"Carter or Iran's leaders and the partisan newspapers KEYHAN and ETTELA'AT?"

"We regret to have to say that this time it is Jimmy Carter who is telling the truth," the editorial declared.

It said there could be no talk of "a victory for the Iranian people"--rather of a "submission to imperialism."

The newspaper blamed the government for failing to "obtain a part of the Iranian assets held in Europe, yet now taking it on itself to discharge Iranian debts."

It concluded: "The result, according to Carter, is that Iran will get less than \$3 billion"--a sum far from "the \$12 billion" quoted in Iran's fundamentalist religious newspapers, "payment of which was supposed to shake the American economy."

HOSTAGE ISSUE CALLED BEGINNING OF END FOR DESPOTS

JN250947 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Determination Is the Means Toward Victory"]

[Excerpt] The minidespots will realize that in the wake of the collapse of the big idol at the hands of the toiling, deprived and oppressed people their humiliation and defeat is now close. Though the whip and chains have succeeded for some time to shackle the peoples and deprive them of their liberties, the Islamic revolution has succeeded in shattering these chains and destroying the idols and the despots.

As a result of this, the Muslim individual has shaken the chains and begun to work for the liberation of all human beings, wherever they may be, from the clutches of oppression, deprivation and despotism. With the advent of the Islamic awakening in revolutionary Iran, the beginning of the end for oppression of mankind has been launched and the dark ages have begun for the despots.

This is what Moshe Dayan stated in the wake of the triumph of the Islamic revolution: The dark ages have begun for Israel.

We tell all the despots that the dark ages have begun for them. The deadly blow dealt by the Islamic revolution to the arch-Satan is a good start and a sign of hope for all the oppressed in the world. They must rise, proud and determined, and deal blows to all the distorted and evil faces which have alienated the people's dignity and quelled their liberties for some time.

The mini- and arch-Satans must realize that life has begun a new march under the banner of right and freedom led by the convoy of faithful people and supported by heaven.

God will always champion those who follow Him and do good on earth.

24-25 JAN KHOMEYNI MEETINGS, SPEECHES REPORTED

Speeches on Self-Interest

LD242125 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1057 GMT on 24 January carries a 55-minute speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni made the same day at his Tehran residence.

Khomeyni begins by congratulating his audience and all Muslim nations on the prophet's anniversary, saying that only God has recognized the prophet's true qualities. He points out that man's narcissism prevents him from knowing himself and thus man cannot free himself from self-love, which is the origin of praise or criticism. Prejudice clouds judgment, he says, advocating detachment such as that of the prophet. Khomeyni remarks that it is important to work for the victory of Islam and not to criticize in order to satisfy one's self-interest and thus discourage and demoralize the people, Majlis and president. He asks his audience not to create pessimism but to inspire hope, adding that he asks not for silence but for truth. He concludes by observing that all must do their share to improve the situation and by praying that God may save them from themselves.

Meeting With Officials, Ambassadors

JN240948 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] On the occasion of the prophet's anniversary and that of Imam Ja'far as-Sadeq, may God's blessings be upon him, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, received at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran today the brother members of the Majlis, Cabinet members and several Islamic ambassadors in Tehran.

At the beginning of the meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani delivered a speech on this occasion, after which the imam of the nation addressed the Iranian people.

Address To Islamic Ambassadors

GF241727 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic Iran, received the ambassadors of the Islamic states in Tehran at noon today on the occasion of the prophet's birthday. On this occasion the imam delivered a valuable speech to the ambassadors. The imam said in his speech:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. On this happy day, I extend my congratulations and blessings to all Muslims in the world and extend to you, Oh respected ambassadors of Islamic countries, my congratulations on this day, the day on which the aims and goals of Muslims and the goals of the great prophet of Islam are achieved in all the Islamic states, the day when these goals no longer remain only slogans and words. I have faith in the Islamic states at this time when development has taken place in the world; the oppressed have awoken from their sleep and many countries have gained independence. If we, the Muslims, unite and cooperate, we shall enjoy greater public support because we have the greatest resources and our individuals are great and distinguished. Through Islamic unity and cooperation and under the banner of the glorified Koran, we can join together and prevent the superpowers from running our countries.

The leader of the nation also said: You gentlemen present here have seen the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In spite of the fact that not all construction and rebuilding projects have been thoroughly subjected to Islamic goals, you notice the difference between this government and the former unjust government and regime of the former shah. Since that agent regime was expelled from Iran all opportunities have been made available to the Muslims who were granted all their rights and freedom. Islam itself was established and the hands of the superpowers were cut off.

We must realize that peoples will seize their rights if they truly want those rights. Our people, who were determined to topple a government which had practiced injustice for the past 2,500 years and to cut off the hands of the superpowers, were able to achieve their aims.

As you have seen, our country was subjected to a sudden military attack by Saddam's mercenaries who killed, captured and rendered homeless many children, women and old people in this country. I hope you will go to the fighting regions if you have not been there yet, and hope that you report to the officials in your countries on the situation so that your reports become official.

I hope that all Muslims will denounce Saddam's unjust regime. We hope the Iraqi people will achieve their goal of toppling that corrupt government and replace it with a regime which represents the people and acquires its legitimacy and power from the people themselves.

I pray to God and call upon him to aid us and help us to be conscious and able to achieve our Islamic goals. I call upon Almighty God to chop off those hands which intend to create separation and hypocrisy among the Islamic states. I hope the Islamic states will unite among themselves, away from racist or linguistic distinction according to Islam, just as the prophet stated. If the Islamic states unite they will never be harmed. No country would dare to attack them. May God's peace and mercy be upon you.

Meeting With Other Officials

LD252006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, Abdolkarim Surosh, Jalaeddin Farsi, and 'Ali Shari'at Madari, members of the cultural revolution headquarters, met and conferred with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During the meeting a report concerning the latest decisions reached by the cultural revolution headquarters were presented to the nation's iman.

Also received today by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at Jamaran Mosque, were a group of martyrs' families and members of revolutionary foundations of Bandar-e Mahshahr and Bandar-e Khomeyni.

MEETINGS WITH KHOMEYNI BY APPOINTMENT ONLY

LD251720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] PARS reports that Imam Khomeyni's office has issued a statement emphatically requesting all those interested in visiting the imam of ummah [community of Islamic believers] not to go to the imam's residence without prior appointment. The text of the statement is as follows:

In His exalted name. Following repeated statements issued by Imam Khomeyni's office, which have been brought to the attention of the whole militant and noble Iranian nation through the media, radio and television, various groups and those interested in meeting His Holiness Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution, have again rushed from the provincial cities as well as Tehran to the imam's residence in Jamran without prior appointment, so much so that unfortunately, yesterday--that is the birthday of the prophet, God's praise be upon him--as a result of the unprecedented density of the crowd and lack of capacity in the streets and sidestreets around the residence, a great deal of material damage and casualties were caused. This caused the imam, may his exalted shadow extend, and those in charge of the bureau sadness.

This is to emphatically request that all those who are interested in meeting the imam, for the sake of preventing a repetition of such unpleasant incidents, to take into consideration the condition of the imam of of ummah and the welfare of the people living in the neighborhood of the imam's residence to safeguard other things, to try as much as possible not to come to the residence and not to request an appointment for a meeting. Even if it is essential and necessary they should under no circumstances go to the residence without a prior appointment, particularly at any time other than the appointment time, so as to prevent losses of the kind experienced in the past.

In conclusion, while expressing his holiness the imam's sympathy regarding the losses, we pray to the most exalted God for everyone's success in performing their religious and revolutionary duties, and it is to be hoped that with these reminders you will accept the regrets of the bureau's staff for being unable to sanction any appointment.

[Dated] 25 January 1981

[Signed] Imam Khomeyni's office

RAJA'I ON OVERCOMING 'RELIGIOUS BISECTARIANISM'

LD241348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1041 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] According to our correspondent's dispatch, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, on the third day of his stay in Hormozegan Province, this morning visited one of Bandar-e 'Abbas' military installations and, addressing a meeting of military personnel, congratulated all Muslims, particularly the zealous Muslims in Hormozegan, on the occasion of the auspicious birthday anniversary of the dear prophet of Islam, the holy Muhammad ibn 'Abdullah, may God's benedictions and peace be upon him and his scion, and that of Imam Ja'far as-Sadeq, peace be upon him.

According to the same dispatch, on the prime minister's arrival the center's commanding officer made a welcoming speech after which Mr Raja'i talked to several war-afflicted families. The prime minister and his entourage then visited several Persian Gulf islands.

According to our correspondent's dispatch, during his visit to Jask last night, Prime Minister Raja'i, accompanied by local officials from Hormozegan Province, took part in a rally held by Sunnis from Bandar-e 'Abbas in Jask's great mosque. On the prime minister's arrival at the mosque the Friday imam of Bandar-e 'Abbas' Sunnis, while reading a welcoming speech, referred to the inhabitants' problems, including the need for building a dam, studying and investigating the area's agriculture and creating transport facilities for the population to areas outside the country.

Then Hojjat ol-Eslam Haqqani, the deputy from Bandar-e 'Abbas to the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in a speech referring to enemy plots hatched by the fifth column, said: So long as we are alive, we will not allow even a single span of our soil to fall into the hands of the alien. We will safeguard our soil and country even with tooth and nail and we will drive our enemies from the soil of our dear country.

Here Mr Raja'i--amidst a rousing welcome from those present, in order to begin the occasion of the auspicious birthday anniversary of the holy Muhammad, may God's benedictions and peace be upon him and his scion, and that of the Imam as-Sadeq, may peace be upon him--once again extended his most heartfelt felicitations to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the (?justice-loving) and martyr-rearing Muslim nation of Iran and in a speech addressed to those present said:

Our brothers and sisters should heed the fact that whether we want it or not we have become a history-building nation. In conclusion, Mr Raja'i said: Armed with revolutionary vigilance and inspired by our ideological school, we maintain that we should drive away from us anything that might intensify differences causing stagnation and defeat of the revolution. Among such things one might include the need for overcoming religious bisectarianism which has a history in our country and this precedent was made by the shahanshahs and was buried with the last hateful and accursed shah.

Further Details

LD250540 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0333 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Excerpts] According to PARS, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister, who had traveled to Bandar-e 'Abbas in order to inspect Hormozegan Province, last night went to the congregational mosque of the Sunnis of that town and said a few words.

Then, in a short speech, the prime minister referred to the need to reconstruct the country, the Algerian revolution and the defeat of France in face of the Algerian popular motion. He also discussed the struggles and successes of the Palestinian brothers against the regime occupying Jerusalem.

Mr Raja'i said: When the people of the world heard that the Iranian prime minister had gone to New York, they directed their eyes at us to see what the prime minister had to say. When the issue of the hostage taking occurred, they wrote from all over the world, saying: Do this and do that. This was because the world wanted to know what our standards were and how we tackle problems. All this shows the present, sensitive conditions in the country.

Mr Raja'i added: We are determined to remove any division and dispute that exists among us; namely, the ideological differences that the kings created among us. This ideological difference was buried with the demise and interment of the last king.

The prime minister, referring to common, Islamic criteria and the Koranic verses, said: Mohammad--may peace be upon him and his kin--is the messenger of God; those who are with him are united and merciful to each other; this is a common Islamic criterion. The counterrevolutionaries and the enemy intend to create division among us, in Torkaman Sahra, Kordestan and other places, in order to disrupt this unity.

Mr Raja'i said: As the imam has repeatedly said, we must not forget that we are not at dispute with each other over Islam. Therefore, from a political point of view, anybody who weakens Islam is our enemy; anybody who aids Islam, we shall accept.

RAJA'I ACTIVITIES IN HORMOZEGAN PROVINCE REPORTED

Visit to Base, Islands

JN241509 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i this morning visited the military installations at the Bandar-e 'Abbas air base. Addressing the base personnel, Prime Minister Raja'i conveyed greetings and blessings to all Muslims, particularly the zealous Muslims of Hormozegan Province on the birthdays of the prophet Mohammad and Imam Ja'far as-Sadeq, peace be upon him.

Prime Minister Raja'i and his delegation then visited the islands of Bu Musa and (?Lavan) as well as other islands in the province.

Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i yesterday inspected the air resistance base in Bandar-e Jask on the Gulf of Oman. The prime minister was warmly welcomed by the base personnel. These visits came within the framework of an inspection tour of the southern parts of the country.

Interview on Gulf Security

LD241935 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1705 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The Central News Bureau reports that Mr Raja'i, prime minister, has arrived on Bu Musa and visited different parts of the island. At the end of his visit the prime minister took part in a short interview with the Central News Bureau's correspondent in Bandar-e 'Abbas.

Answering a question on the security of the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz and safety of ships in this region, the prime minister said: The brave Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran has ensured the security of this waterway, and we have repeatedly announced that maintaining the security of the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz and the traffic of ships has been met by the Government of Iran, that generally the security of the region lies with the surrounding countries and that there is no need for organizing a conference on the security of the Persian Gulf.

The prime minister then arrived on Lavan Island together with his entourage at 1200 and was met by NIOC employees and other officials on the island.

Interview on Visit

LD251216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The Central News Bureau reports that Prime Minister Raja'i returned to Tehran this morning after a 3-day tour of Hormozegan Province, where he visited some of the province's towns and islands, attending to the local people's problems as well as the war-stricken refugees and delivering speeches to various classes of the people.

On his return to Tehran, the prime minister gave an interview to our correspondent about his tour:

[Begin recording] [Raja'i] Part of my tour consisted of visits to various islands. I visited Lavan and Bu Musa. During my visit to Bu Musa Island, I met the representative of Shaykh Zayid [UAE president] and discussed certain points with him which will, of course, be broadcast.

[Question] Mr Raja'i, could you please elaborate on the talks?

[Answer] I explained that as we are fighting imperialism and, as stated by the imam, Saddam is definitely an infidel, any discussion of such false problems, like the problem of the islands, or any other problem which should be dealt with on a long-term basis by the Islamic countries would, in fact, be helping imperialism and the infidels. Consequently, I advised that they would have a better life under Islam, that they should never ignore the fact of being an Islamic country's neighbor, and should avoid falling into the trap of the infidel Saddam or imperialism, his master. They [word indistinct] accepted. I do hope that what I said has left its impact. [end recording]

RAJA'I DISCUSSES LAND ALLOCATION WITH TURKMENIS

LD260412 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] According to a PARS report yesterday evening a group of representatives of Turkmen conferred with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

At this meeting, which lasted more than 30 minutes, and after introduction formalities, the difficulties faced by the seven-man board dealing with land allocation in this region were discussed and studied.

RAJA'I MEETS WITH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE DELEGATION

LD231218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1036 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] According to the Bandar-e 'Abbas news and information unit, the foreign ministers of Pakistan, Turkey and Guinea; Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization; and Faruq Qaddumi, a representative of the PLO, on behalf of the Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if and accompanied by a number of officials from the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Bandar-e 'Abbas at 1030 today in order to meet and talk with Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister. The delegates were welcomed at Bandar-e 'Abbas airport by the governor general of Hormozegan Province and other local officials. Immediately after their arrival in Bandar-e 'Abbas the members of the delegation participated in the city's Friday congregational prayers held in Takhti Stadium under the leadership of Hojjat ol-Eslam Amadi, Bandar-e 'Abbas' Friday imam, and listened to the speech by the prime minister on various issues, including hostage taking and Saddam's war against Iran.

According to a dispatch from the Central News Bureau's special correspondent in Bandar-e 'Abbas, Prime Minister Raja'i, during the Friday prayers ceremony today in Bandar-e 'Abbas, addressing Habib Chatti, the chairman of the Islamic Conference, Faruq Qaddumi, the head of the political section of the PLO and the foreign ministers of Turkey, Pakistan and Guinea in the presence of the inhabitants of Bandar-e 'Abbas, once again noted Iran's nonparticipation in the Islamic Conference and criticized the representatives of the several participating countries present during the prayer ceremonies for their participation in this conference.

In an interview with our correspondent, Habib Chatti said: Although we know that Iran will not take part in this conference, we have come to Iran in order to find perhaps a way for Iran to participate in the Islamic Conference.

According to a dispatch from the Central News Bureau's special correspondent in Bandar-e 'Abbas, Mr Raja'i met with Habib Chatti, the chairman of the Islamic Conference Organization; Faruq Qaddumi, the head of the political section of the PLO; and the foreign ministers of Turkey, Pakistan and Guinea. The meeting is still in progress.

MONTAZERI CRITICIZES STAGING OF ISLAMIC SUMMIT

JN231856 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Friday prayers were held this afternoon in the city of revolution, blood and martyrdom, holy Qom, under the imamate of the great mojahed, His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri. Large numbers of the holy city's bold Muslim residents and visitors attended the prayers. His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri referred to the Islamic Conference summit in blessed Mecca and the cost of building huge halls for such conferences. He said that this large sum of money should have been spent on the development of the Islamic states to raise the living standards of their peoples instead of pouring it into the pockets of America to build these halls.

The great faqih called on the Muslim leaders to follow the path of the great character of the honorable prophet, may God have peace on him, [words indistinct] who shunned the life of luxury to the extent that those in the audience of the prophet were unable to identify him and had to ask: Who is Muhammad?

Imam Montazeri called on the leaders of the Islamic states to do as Iran did and withdraw the Islamic peoples' assets from the U.S. banks, assets amounting to billions of dollars. He said that such a measure would adversely affect the dollar, which had become shaky when Iran withdrew its assets from the U.S. banks. By doing so, the Muslim leaders would really be serving Palestine and confronting the occupying Zionist entity and the aggressive America.

RAFSANJANI REITERATES STAND ON ISLAMIC SUMMIT

JN261154 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1105 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Commenting on the Islamic summit, Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani has stated: As declared by the imam, we will not participate in the summit if Saddam participates. We have adopted this Islamic stand out of our commitments in our Constitution and during our revolution, namely, to work in accordance with Islamic teachings.

The Majlis speaker, speaking at the Majlis session today, alluded to his visit to Algeria, adding that the Algerian officials said: If two Islamic factions fight, Islamic duty makes it incumbent upon us to conciliate between them. We answered: You should conciliate if neither of them is the aggressor, but if either side launches an attack, the holy Koran dictates that we fight the aggressor until he returns to God's rule. We adopted this stand in accordance with the Koran's frank instructions, which are acceptable to all the Islamic countries.

The Majlis speaker said: We cannot sit around the same table with an aggressor who is destroying Islamic forces in this manner. We asked the summit to expel Saddam so that we may participate. This is a test of the conferees in At-Ta'if to see what they will do. If they want their summit to be an Islamic one, they should declare their stands frankly.

The Majlis speaker added: If Saddam is expelled from this conference, if Iraq is considered as the aggressor in this war and if Islamic stands are adopted, we may be assured of the future of the Islamic world and we can be hopeful regarding its unity.

RAFSANJANI CHAIRS MAJLIS SESSION; DETAILS REPORTED

LD251132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open meeting at 0830 this morning chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani. The meeting began with a reading from the holy Koran.

A Central News Bureau correspondent reports that election of a representative of the legislative to the supervisory council of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic, another representative to the press and two representatives to participate in the supervisory board responsible for banknote reserves were issues included in today's agenda. The election of a legislative representative to the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic was deferred to tomorrow's open session, as no absolute majority could be reached after two votes.

Our correspondent adds in his report that in a preagenda speech, Hashem Sabbaghian, the deputy for Tehran, referring to Saddam's imposed war, said: To fight the war imposed by the criminal Saddam and to achieve victory, we need complete unity and solidarity. What is saddening everyone, and which has created fear and commotion, is internal discord. It is regrettable that there is such discord between individuals who have known each other for at least 20 years; fighting in the same trenches for years.

Referring to Iran's chief enemies, he said: These debates do not result in us forgetting our foreign enemies, one of them being world-devouring America and its internal lackeys who have been identified.

However, the enemy, some of whose lines and internal agents have not been identified, is the dangerous enemy--the East. I believe that just as our nation rubbed the nose of world-devouring imperialism and its lackeys in the dust, it should also launch its fundamental and principled struggle against the ruthless enemy in the East and its internal mercenary lackeys, thus identifying its internal unidentified agents who have infiltrated in certain organs, and reject them.

Today's open session ended at 1215. The next meeting is to be held at 0800 tomorrow.

CABINET MEETS 25 JAN; NABAVI GIVES DETAILS

LD252132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] The Cabinet held a session tonight under the chairmanship of Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister. At this session the representative of the executive on the management council of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran was appointed. The Central News Bureau reports that at this session, which opened at 1815 [as heard] with a recitation from the blessed Koran, the government's economic program was brought up, and, in that context, the issue of ownership in Islam and the Islamic Republican system was a subject of discussion and exchange of views by the members of the Cabinet.

At the same session, after the appointment of the representative of the executive in the management council of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, engineer Mohammad Shahab-Gonabadi, minister of housing and urban development, was appointed as a member of the council for wages and salaries. The Cabinet concluded its work at 2115 [as heard] after 6 hours [as heard] of debate and discussion.

Regarding the talks and the decisions adopted by the Cabinet tonight, we have an interview with Mr Behzad Nabavi, minister of state for executive affairs and government spokesman, to which we draw your attention:

[Begin recording] [Question] Good evening, Mr Nabavi. Could you tell us what issues were raised at the Cabinet meeting tonight?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Tonight we held an extraordinary session in order, first, to appoint the government's representative to the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This appointment was made and then discussion [words indistinct] government's long-term economic programs were reviewed and discussed. The third issue concerned a report by the Ministry of Economy and Finance relating to the manner of nationalizing [words indistinct].

[Question] Could you tell us who has been appointed as the representative of the executive in the Voice and Vision?

[Answer] He is Mr Mohsen Chaffari, who was earlier a member of the council for radio program production. [Words indistinct] he has been appointed to represent the executive. [end recording]

BANI-SADR ADDRESSES REFUGEES AT ESFAHAN CAMP

LD241220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, arrived this morning at Esfahan airport where he was welcomed by the governor general and other provincial officials. After inspecting the honor guard the president left for Khuzestani refugee camps.

Dr Bani-Sadr then visited the camp at Esfahan's technical university, which houses a total of 320 families of war victims.

According to a PARS correspondent, Bani-Sadr addressed a meeting of refugees from the war zones held at the Esfahan technical university camp and said:

The people should accord you the utmost respect and a warm welcome, since you made the sacrifice of leaving your sons behind on the battlefields and defended your Islamic homeland. Those who were in Khuzestan know what the enemy did to your homes and young people and share your pain and misery. What concerns us most is that we must strive to help you and devote our entire efforts in order to drive away the foe from your homes so that, God willing, you can return to your houses and bring back independence to Iranian Khuzestan.

According to the same report the president then made a speech at a huge rally held by Esfahan citizens in the city's Emam Square.

BANI-SADR VISITS HELICOPTER WORKSHOP 25 JAN

LD251920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the commander in chief of the armed forces, visited the restoration and supply company workshop for Iranian helicopters this morning. During this visit, which lasted for several hours, the president, while inspecting various sections of the helicopter workshop and chatting with staff and workers, made a short speech in the presence of managers of the various departments of this company and said:

We are fighting for our independence not only on the front; we are engaged in combat everywhere. The main front is where tanks, artillery and helicopters are repaired, because we gain real independence from those places.

The president added: With your effort we might be the first Islamic country to gain real independence, then various problems will solve themselves.

BANI-SADR BRIEFS DEPUTIES ON WAR SITUATION

LD251724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] According to PARS, a group of Majlis deputies met and conferred with President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the commander in chief of the armed forces, in Tehran this evening. During this meeting various issues and problems of the country and issues related to the war imposed by the Iraqi puppet regime were discussed and views were exchanged.

During this meeting the president also explained to the deputies the general situation at the battlefronts, activities and steps taken since the start of the imposed war to reform the armed forces and ways in which the brave and Muslim forces of Iran are resisting and encountering the enemy on the battlefronts of right against falsehood.

WAR AFFAIRS BODY ADVOCATES BETTER COORDINATION

GF241632 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] A meeting of the director and all the supervisors of the offices of war zone affairs was held on Thursday at the NIOC public relations office to look into problems and difficulties of the war-stricken areas. According to our reporter, a supervisor of war zone affairs spoke about the mode of liaison of these offices.

He said: Our work should be systematic and based on correct principles. Disorderliness in work, whether in receiving or in distributing (?aid), becomes a source of dishonesty and [word indistinct].

The director of the organization said: We have prepared many schemes and programs for the rehabilitation of war victims to date and fortunately we have not encountered any difficulties in our mission. But we should be farsighted about our future plans. We can predict all kinds of problems and so a lack of long-term planning should not be a deterrent to our programs.

The supervisor of the political and cultural unit of this organization said: We should have cultural activities along with developmental and rehabilitation activities so that we can motivate the war victims in the moral sphere in addition to fulfilling material needs. He added that as regards preparation of statistics on organizations and refugees in war areas, groups haphazardly involved in this task have mushroomed, with the result that accurate statistics have not been compiled. He continued: We have sent forms to all districts hosting refugees which, with the necessary cooperation of the offices for the coordination of war zone affairs, will yield precise figures on war refugees, the wounded and martyrs.

After this the health supervisor of this office expressed his opinion on the shortage of doctors and medical facilities in the province. He said: We have been able to provide proper amenities for the people. One of the major problems facing doctors during a war is the prevention of epidemics in the war-stricken areas. Fortunately our physicians have succeeded in arresting epidemics with much effort and the grace of God.

At the end of the session the supervisor of the transportation department said that we need a better transportation system to dispatch food and other necessities to the war victims and to expand our activities.

IRAQIS MARCH ON SAUDI EMBASSY TO PROTEST SUMMIT

GF241446 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Excerpts] A mammoth mass march proceeded in the streets of Tehran to Ferdowsi Square today. The march was called for by Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim, the secretary general of the movement of the mujahidin ulema in Iraq. At Ferdowsi Square Al-Hakim delivered an important speech in which he expressed the anger and indignation of the Iraqi people and ulema at the representation of the infidel Saddam in the Islamic Conference summit.

The mammoth demonstration then proceeded to the Saudi Embassy and delivered the following memorandum:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The prophet said: He who is not interested in the affairs of Muslims is not one of them. Oh conferees in At-Ta'if, Oh Muslims everywhere, Oh free men of the world: Saddam and his clique have committed unimaginable crimes. They spread corruption, terrorism and tyranny everywhere in the country.

In view of these terrible crimes against Islam and Muslims in Iraq, and on the occasion of the convening of the Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if, and in view of the fact that Saudi Arabia is host to the said conference, our demonstration has gone to the Saudi Embassy. In the name of Iraqi Islamic professional unions, Iraqi Islamic movements and the Muslim Iraqi masses, we declare the following:

1. We call on the said conference to expel Saddam, or any of his representatives, from this conference because he does not represent the Iraqi people, on whom he was imposed by force. Otherwise, the conferees will be Islamically and historically accountable to God and to the oppressed Iraqi people.
2. We call on the conferees to set up a committee to investigate the crimes of Saddam's regime, which have surpassed the crimes of Hitler, Bokassa, the shah and Begin.

3. We call for the release of thousands of honest and patriotic believers detained in the prisons and internment camps of the Saddam clique. [passage omitted]

7. We strongly condemn the silence of Muslim governments and world organizations on the terrible tragedies taking place in Iraq and the war of aggression launched by Saddam against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

8. We call on Muslim governments and other world organizations and we appeal to all the peoples of the world, and Muslim peoples in particular, to support the oppressed Iraqi people by declaring their condemnation of the crimes perpetrated by Saddam's clique against the persecuted Iraqi people.

9. We strongly condemn the support rendered to Saddam by some imperialist and agent countries in his unjust war against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

10. We reaffirm our determination to continue our struggle until Saddam's gang in Baghdad is overthrown and God's rule is established in beloved Iraq. Peace be upon those who follow the right path.

[Signed] Seyyed Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim, on behalf of the movement of the mujahidin ulema in Iraq; Saturday 14 Rabi' al-Awwal, 1401 Hegira

Memo to Chatti

JN260819 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Following their sit-in at the Al-Istiqlal Hotel in Tehran, Iraqi mujahidin have submitted a memo to Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization. The Iraqi mujahidin have staged their sit-in in protest against the participation of executioner Saddam Husayn, the head of the Iraqi regime, in the Islamic Conference summit, which began its work yesterday evening in holy Mecca.

Representatives of the Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party in Iraq have told the PARS correspondent that they do not attach much hope to this conference.

A representative of the Iraqi mujahidin has told the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization that thousands of Iraqis have been killed and many others have been displaced. He added that Saddam's atrocities are not only confined to the Shi'ites in Iraq, but also include everybody there. This he said, is evidenced by the martyrdom of his emine ce mujahid Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Badri, a prominent Sunni ulema, who was martyred in prison. Now that Saddam's objective is to strike at both the Sunnis and Shi'ites, all world Muslims should rise up and assist the oppressed Iraqi people.

The Iraqi mujahidin also told the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization that Saddam Husayn's clique and mercenaries have executed a large number of Muslims both with and without trial; detained well over 50,000 Muslims merely for their support of the Islamic revolution in Iran; executed and deported several Muslim intellectuals--so far 200 have been martyred, including Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and his respected sister Bint al-Huda--deported well over 45,000 Iraqis and confiscated their property; held youths captive and forced them to join the military; and made Iraqis subservient.

PARS said that Habib Chatti has promised the Iraqi mujahidin to present their memo and demands to the Islamic Conference summit.

KHOMAYNI AIDE ADDRESSES STUDENTS IN PAKISTAN

JN221920 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Emami-Kashani, official in charge of information at the imam's office--who has gone to Pakistan to attend the annual conference of the imam's Islamic students organization in Pakistan--was warmly welcomed by the students when he entered the conference hall. The students shouted "God is great" and praised the leader of the revolution and the Islamic nation, Imam Khomeyni.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Emami-Kashani delivered a speech to the students in which he stressed the need to adhere to Islamic principles and values and avoid being dragged toward the East or the West.

His eminence urged the student participants in the conference to organize Islamic seminars for spreading Islamic principles and strengthening the spirit of Islam.

His eminence also promised the students that measures will be taken to dispatch competent teachers to Pakistan for this purpose.

In an interview with the PARS correspondent, Hojjat ol-Eslam Emami-Kashani said that the purpose of his participation in this conference is to meet with Muslim students and discuss with them Islamic values and principles. He added that during his visit, he will also meet with Muslim leaders and intellectuals who support the Islamic revolution in Iran and with representatives of Third World countries.

His eminence said that he will hold a press conference in which he will deal with matters related to the war imposed on Iran by Iraq.

EMAMI-KASHANI VISITS IRANIAN SCHOOL IN DUBAI

JN250723 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] The correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Dubai reports that Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Emami-Kashani, representative of the Kashan citizens in the Majlis, arrived in Dubai yesterday on his way back to Tehran from Karachi.

Emami-Kashani participated in the celebrations held by Iranian educational employees in the Iranian elementary school in Dubai on the prophet's anniversary and that of Imam Ja'far as-Sadeq.

In a speech he delivered during the celebrations, Emami-Kashani explained the movement created by the Islamic revolution in Iran throughout the world. He said: Wherever we go, we sense the cordial feelings the oppressed peoples in various countries harbor for the Islamic revolution in Iran and for the leader of the Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 384, 385

384: Battle Details

LD241834 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Communique 384 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Excerpt] Some efforts by fighting personnel on the battlefronts and the general situation on the country's southern and western fronts on 23 January are as follows:

1. Following the commencement of fire by the self-sacrificing combatants of the Army of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 5 tanks, 1 loader, 1 personnel carrier and 2 enemy machineguns were completely destroyed in the vicinity of the Karkeh Kur River, in Khuzestan, and 45 of the invaders were either killed or wounded.
2. Following commencement of fire by defenders of the Islamic revolution in the Khuninshahr region on the invaders' positions, the enemy suffered considerably. One fighting man of the Navy of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran was martyred in this region as a result of enemy mortar fire and our forces killed with their fire two of Saddam's mercenaries.
3. Islamic Republic of Iran Armed Forces Airborne Division helicopters, with the support of artillery, brought under fire the areas of Al-Barhar, Kut az-Zayn, Umm ar-Rasas and Ad-Dubey, inflicting considerable losses and casualties on the enemy's forces stationed in those areas.
4. The heroic city of Abadan came under heavy enemy fire, as a result of which a few houses were destroyed and caught fire. As a result of mercenary fire, a hospital in Shush was damaged and one laborer was martyred.
5. The untiring gendarmerie heroes of the Islamic Republic of Iran on one of the country's western fronts, in the course of hand-to-hand fighting with the Iraqi mercenaries, succeeded in destroying several of the invader enemy's entrenchments and inflicting considerable losses on them. In these operations one of Islam's soldiers achieved the rank of martyrdom and another was injured. On another front, in the same region, 1 border post, 1 missile launcher, 1 ammunition dump, and 1 truck carrying enemy supplies were set afire and destroyed and 15 of blasphemy's forces were killed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

385: Battle Successes, Casualties

LD251752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Communique 385 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear revolutionary compatriots of Iran: Some of the operations of the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the situation on southern and western fronts of the country in the course of yesterday, 24 January, are as follows:

1. Yesterday, in the course of engagements in Mahabad, illegal and armed groups attacked an Islamic Republic of Iran Armed Forces supply vehicle and martyred a number of its occupants.
2. Yesterday, the artillery and heavy weaponry of the combatants of the Ground Forces of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran leveled the Iraqi mercenaries' positions beyond Iran's western borders as a result of which 2 cannons, 4 trucks, 1 artillery position and a number of enemy tents were set ablaze and destroyed and 40 of Saddam's mercenaries were killed and wounded.
3. On the Ahvaz front, army combatants succeeded in killing around 20 of the Iraqi mercenaries and destroying an enemy tank.
4. The Iraqi mercenaries yesterday brought the city of Susangerd under fire. Our forces stationed on this front retaliated by bringing the enemy's positions under their artillery and heavy weapon fire, inflicting considerable losses and casualties on the enemy.

5. In the course of yesterday's operations on the Dezful fronts the self-sacrificing combatants of the army with the use of artillery and mortars on the enemy's positions, set ablaze and destroyed an enemy tank, three trucks, three cannon and one ammunition dump and killed five of Saddam's deceived soldiers.

6. The city of Abadan was yesterday under the enemy's constant artillery and heavy weapon fire, as a result of which a number of houses were demolished, 3 of our dear compatriots were martyred and 33 others were wounded. Islam's self-sacrificing forces stationed on these fronts retaliated by bringing Iraqi mercenaries under their artillery, mortar and other heavy weapon fire, inflicting considerable losses and casualties on Saddam's deceived mercenaries. One tank, one mortar, one 106-mm gun, one truck and one enemy loader were destroyed. During these operations two of our forces achieved the rank of martyrdom and one was injured.

7. Yesterday, the self-sacrificing personnel of the Airborne Division of the army, with the support of artillery units and the heavy weapons of the army, with the support of artillery units and the heavy weapons of other units stationed on the Abadan-Khunishahr fronts, in retaliation against Saddam's mercenaries' fire, brought the Iraqi mercenaries' positions in Umh ar-Rasas, Kut az-Zayn and Khunishahr's western sector under fire, inflicting losses and damage on the enemy, the exact amount of which is unknown.

8. Yesterday, three invader Iraqi aircraft, planning to attack Khark, Jask and Qeys, were checked and forced to flee following fire by the air defense of the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

NVOI OPPOSES NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS WITH U.S.

TA222030 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The Final Victory Is With the Anti-Imperialist and People's Policy of the Imam"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The problem of the hostages was finally resolved, and the 52 American hostages were delivered to the United States through the intermediary Algerian authorities. The compromising liberals, who desire the return of U.S. imperialism to Iran, strove immensely during these 14 months to portray the patriotic act of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy as an act contrary to the interests of the Iranian revolution. However, as the imam said the nation rightly said: This patriotic act by the Muslim students was a revolution considerably greater than the first revolution.

According to Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly, this act was a turning point in the Iranian revolution. The occupation of the U.S. spy den proved the impotence and helplessness of a powerful country such as the United States in the face of the invincible determination of a united and risen nation. During the 14 months of the detention of the American spies, this world devourer carried out various plots, provocations and conspiracies, including a coup plot against the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It even resorted to a military attack against our country and, finally, through the assistance of its puppets in the region it imposed an unjust war on the liberated Iranian nation. However, in the face of the invincible will of the risen Iranian nation, as Imam Khomeyni said: It could not do a damn thing.

In response to the liberals and certain agents such as Qotbzadeh, from the very beginning the struggling and liberated Iranian nation appraised the act by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy as a patriotic act, and has expressed and expresses its deep appreciation and gratitude to these brave and pure sons of the Iranian nation.

In connection with the resolution of the problem of the hostages, what has drawn the attention of all patriotic Iranians is the joy and happiness of the compromising liberals who desire the return of U.S. imperialism to Iran. The compromising liberals, the dependent capitalists and the middlemen of Western monopolies are interpreting the release of the American spies as a great success for themselves. An agent of the CIA was saying at a gathering that by their rash and harmful act, these students, during 14 months caused us various difficulties and problems. They wasted our time for 14 months. In order to compensate for damages inflicted he recommended to his overseas masters that they should above all prepare the ground for establishing friendly relations with the United States of America at any price. [sentence as heard] This CIA agent recommended that in order to promote this plan extensive propaganda on a very large scale under the slogan of "Neither East nor West" should be started against the Soviet Union on the one hand, and against the anti-imperialist parties and organizations on the other hand. This U.S. spy added that if propaganda against the Soviet Union and the anti-U.S. forces could be launched on a large and extensive scale, in that case we would have succeeded in creating a pro-U.S. climate. This CIA agent, like the compromising liberals, was frankly saying that the people should be made pessimistic toward the Soviet Union by extensive and wide propaganda and through distortion of facts, thus, preparing public opinion to accept the re-establishment of relations with the United States.

Yes, those who were suffering anguish from the occupation of the U.S. spy den in Tehran, and who were showing restlessness from the expulsion of the great master, world-devouring America, are now displaying impatience in the hope of returning the arch-Satan. The true revolutionary forces are justly warning that one should watch from every direction the new plots and conspiracies of the agents of world-devouring America, especially the compromising liberals who desire the return of U.S. imperialism to Iran. The true popular forces rightly believe: The resolution of the problem of the hostages is the start of a new phase in the glorious revolution of the Iranian nation. In this phase, despite the endeavor and attempt of the liberal bourgeois and CIA agents, the struggle against world-devouring imperialism and its fifth column in Iran, particularly against the liberals, should be considerably intensified.

According to the official agreement the United States announced that henceforth it will not interfere in Iran's internal affairs, whether directly or indirectly, politically or militarily. Among the indications for undertaking the fulfillment of this pledge is the removal of U.S. naval forces and all military forces deployed in the waters of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. If world-devouring America, as it has announced, truly henceforth does not harbor the thought of interfering in Iran's internal affairs, it should prove its sincerity to the pledge it has given by the immediate removal of its powerful military forces and the dismantling of its military bases in the region.

Through total revolutionary vigilance one should watch the activities of the compromising liberals who desire the return of America to Iran, and should foil all their anti-Iranian and treacherous plans. By intensifying the anti-imperialist struggles one should strive to secure the final victory of the people's and anti-imperialist policy of the imam of the nation against the imperialist and antipeople's policy of the liberals and the agents of world-devouring America.

NVOI CONTRASTS U.S., USSR POLICIES IN GULF REGION

GF251144 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Azeri to Iran 1745 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Two Opposite Lines of Policy"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, the situation in the Persian Gulf is very strained. Why is the great U.S. naval force in this region adding to the tension in the area? It may be because of the United States' desire to draw a number of reactionary regimes in the region into the wake of Washington's military policies. It is common knowledge to all that the United States is responsible for such a degree of tension in the Persian Gulf. The United States has become a menace to the nations in the region. It is not prepared to heed to the resolute demands of these nations to be free from exploitation on the question of oil. It is obvious that Washington is proceeding with its policy of safeguarding its plundered oil interests through military force. The United States is endeavoring to impose its [word indistinct] upon these countries through exploitation on the question of oil. At the same time, the United States is engaged in military preparations for an intervention in this area. To achieve its objective, it intends to use its military bases and naval forces in the region and 250,000 troops of the [words indistinct]. The ultimate U.S. objective is to launch and maintain a moral offensive against this oil-rich region.

The Soviet policy regarding the Persian Gulf is completely contrary to that of the United States. The Soviet Union has once again confirmed that it wants to maintain peace and tranquillity in the Persian Gulf. To achieve this objective, defuse the situation and eradicate centers of tension, the Soviet Union has put forward five proposals. These proposals call for disbanding military bases in the Gulf and surrounding areas, non-interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the region, respect for the (?policy of nonaggression) and respect for the sovereign rights of the countries of the region over their natural wealth.

The [word indistinct] Soviet proposals for establishing tranquillity in the Persian Gulf concern the United States more than any other country, because it has established bases and has concentrated more than 40 warships and (?marines) both in and around this region. The United States is endangering the peace and security of oil-rich countries in order to seize the region's natural wealth. Through collaboration with Oman, Saudi Arabia and many other countries, it wants to establish a new and aggressive military alliance and use the regimes of these countries to crush the anti-imperialist struggle of the nations of the region and to undermine the fruits of the Iranian and Afghan revolutions.

It would be a mistake to separate the U.S. policy of disrupting peace in the Gulf in order to launch a military assault on the Gulf countries and its policy of supporting Israel in the Middle East. Kissinger's recent visit to Egypt, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Somalia was at the order of President Reagan and was based on the intention of the U.S. Government to restore (?good relations) between Egypt and Israel, which are now moving in the wake of the United States. Another reason may be that the United States wishes to use the anti-Arab intrigues of Egypt and Israel to create discord among Arab states. Yet another may be that Kissinger conferred with the leaders of Egypt, Somalia, Oman and Saudi Arabia in order to secure support for the U.S. military presence in their countries. During his tour, Kissinger endeavored to provoke Islamic countries against one another. Worse than this, however, he gave priority to the task of convincing the leaders of Saudi Arabia and Oman to set up a military defense alliance, naturally under U.S. leadership.

The true forces of the revolution and the nations of the near and Middle East have welcomed proposals for eliminating tension in the Persian Gulf, particularly proposals made by the Soviet Union. Kuwait, the PDRY and other countries of the region have already announced that they have welcomed the Soviet proposals.